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HISTORY OF YARMOUTH.



# HISTORY OF YARMOUTH.

### A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF YARMOUTH

Having been submitted to us by the author, the Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, for our critical examination as to matters of fact, and general accuracy, we, whose names are hereunto signed, have great pleasure in stating that we have thoroughly examined the work, in the composition of which, the author must have most carefully and industriously exhausted all sources of information. The arrangement into several distinct, and yet, well connected sections, greatly increases its value as a book of reference, and renders the whole narrative clear and unconfused. All statements of fact have been carefully verified, and we believe the whole to be an accurate and impartial History of this County.

J. B. BOND, W. H. MOODY,

G. J. FARISH, L. E. BAKER,

J. B. KINNEY, T. M. LEWIS,

FREEMAN DENNIS.

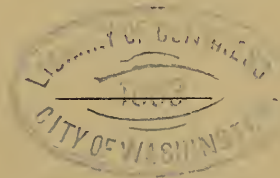
*Yarmouth, October 7th, 1875.*



A HISTORY  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF YARMOUTH,  
NOVA SCOTIA.



BY THE  
REV. J. R. CAMPBELL.



PUBLISHED BY J. & A. McMILLAN, SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
1876.

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To the  
People  
of the  
County of Dartmouth,  
this Work  
is respectfully dedicated  
by  
the Author.

## YARMOUTH HISTORY.

The Public who have copies of this work in their possession are respectfully requested by the Author to make the following corrections. Some are errors of the press; the remainder represent the whole of the *proved* results of criticism up till the present date:—

Page xvi, line 13, for "3," read "Title page."

- |        |       |   |                     |
|--------|-------|---|---------------------|
| " 46,  | " 18, | " 28,   | " "1810," " "1806." |
| " 7,   | " 10, | " "authorities," read "authorities?"                        |                     |
| " 12,  | " 7,  | " "serried," " "unserried."                                 |                     |
| " 17,  | " 23, | " "grim," " "grim."   |                     |
| " 49,  | " 4,  | " "him," " "Him."   |                     |
| " 53,  | " 3,  | " "eighty-six," read "sixty-eight?"                         |                     |
| " 62,  | " 28, | " "1675" read "1768."                                       |                     |
| " 105, | " 11, | " "Allen's," read "Alline's."                               |                     |
| " 112, | " 8,  | " "1782," " "1771."   |                     |
| " 112, | " 9,  | " "1782," " "1771."   |                     |
| " 113, | " 21, | " "1775?" " "1778."   |                     |
| " 113, | " 21, | " "B. Ellenwood's tan-yard,"<br>read "W. Lewis' Homestead." |                     |
| " 114, | " 10, | " "1783," read "1773."                                      |                     |
| " 114, | " 21, | " "1765," " "1764."   |                     |
| " 200, | " 15, | " "has," " "have."  |                     |

## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

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ALTHOUGH not as deeply interested, or as directly concerned in all the details of the County of Yarmouth, as if he had been born in this County, and had listened from childhood to the story of its settlement and subsequent progress; the Author has always considered it a duty as well as a pleasure, to gather up particulars illustrative of the Character and Institutions of the people amongst whom his lot, for some years, has been cast.

This more systematic effort to preserve the floating traditions and to collect the scattered records of the past, by which, when connected with our present condition, the progress which has been made, may be appreciated, was the result of an invitation issued by the Governors of Kings College, Windsor, for Essays on County Histories, under the thoughtful and liberal intelligence of the Akins Foundation. I sent them an Essay on the history of this County in 1872; and, from the expressions of satisfaction with which they were pleased to accompany the reception of my paper,—together with the then general interest in the

undertaking, and the subsequent continued solicitations of those whose opinions I respect, I have thought it my duty to publish the work.

The volume from the nature of the case cannot be expected to be very interesting to many persons unconnected with the County. Compared with the important transactions of great countries, the contents must, to unconcerned readers, appear trivial. There is here no account of great men, or great measures; but simply the common-place records of a young, but growing community, in which there is necessarily much of personal detail, and even that confined to a few whose ability to be publicly useful in one thing usually identified them with many, and to whom, therefore, by consequence, frequent reference had to be made. But I venture to think that, as all things are great or small only by comparison, the details of the affairs of this County however insignificant in themselves, are more interesting and more important to its people than are the details of any other limited part of the world. And as every intelligent people loves to know something of its past history, I shall have been amply repaid to think that some things have been herein preserved, which were fast floating away.

As much accuracy in statement, and moderation in style, is required in such a work, as in a greater. In order to attain these desirable objects, the manuscript was voluntarily submitted to a number of well informed, independent-minded citizens, representing wide Political and Religious divergences of opinion; and their criticism freely invited. They were pleased to testify to the general accuracy and

impartiality of the whole ; but I wish it to be understood that I alone, am responsible for details.

The Author has endeavoured to verify all his statements, by reference to such authorities and sources of information, both written and oral, as were available. Council Books, Proceedings of Assembly, Township Proprietors' Book, Sessions Books, Record Books, Journals, Settlers Ledgers, and the local Press, have been made to yield up the little or much they contained. There have been several Histories of Nova Scotia published, which might very reasonably have been supposed to have been servicable. But when I say that the very latest work on the subject, Mr. Duncan Campbell's History of Nova Scotia, contains only a few trivial allusions to this County, all of which do not occupy half a dozen lines, it will be seen at once how limited is the assistance that is to be obtained from such sources. Throughout the three volumes of Mr. Murdoch's valuable repository of facts for some future historian of Nova Scotia, lie scattered references to this County. In Haliburton's work, published in 1829, there is a well written notice of Yarmouth and Argyle, from the pen of the late Dr. H. G. Farish. That gentleman was asked by Mr., afterwards Judge Haliburton, to give him the needed reference to those places ; and the answer sent was inserted without alteration, as I found on examining the papers in possession of several members of his family, and which have been kindly lent to me for this work. I have obtained valuable assistance from the papers above referred to, and from one or two papers in the possession of other private citizens ; although the assistance from this source, notwithstanding a long

continued public advertisement, was astonishingly scanty. But more particularly I ought to mention the Record office in Halifax. All the books in that and other offices have been examined, and extracts made from them of whatever was to the purpose. In this work, I was greatly assisted by Mr. Thomas Robertson, of the Secretary's office; to whom, together with all others who have aided me, I desire to tender my most hearty thanks. More especially I ought to mention Drs. G. J. Farish, and J. B. Bond. To the former gentleman, both the Reader and the Author are more indebted than can well be acknowledged. The completeness of the List of dates of arrivals, and places of first settlement, is entirely due to his industry. So many have contributed separate facts or thoughts, that it would be tiresome, as well as pedantic, to parade the list. Where it has been practicable, I have recorded circumstances in the direct narration: where it has not, I have given authorities when necessary; and, where I have thought it would answer one purpose or another, as for instance when some point is involved, or even when simply amusing, I have preserved the original orthography, although it acknowledges no laws known to Johnson or Worcester.

The plan of the work is simple. I have endeavoured to trace the origin of settlements, and the rise and progress of all the Institutions in the County, in, as far as was practicable, the order of their occurrence; interweaving at the most suitable time and place, notices of those individual citizens, who for their prominence and influence, ought to be had in remembrance.

It is hoped that the illustrations, which are adaptations



in wood, from photographs by Mr. L. G. Swain, will be acceptable. Permission to insert portraits of the late Herbert Huntington, Henry Greggs Farish, E. W. B. Moody, and Thomas Killam had been obtained ; but, when it came to a matter of execution, it was found that the available copies were not such as would have done honour to the memory of several of those gentlemen. I have therefore, for the present, very reluctantly, laid aside this whole feature in the work.



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# HISTORY OF YARMOUTH.

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## CHAPTER I.

LIMITS OF THE COUNTY. PHYSICAL CHARACTER. CLIMATE.  
NATURAL HISTORY.

HE present County of Yarmouth, consisting of the Township of Yarmouth and the District of Argyle, has seen several changes as regards its limits. In the year 1761 by order of Council, Yarmouth, Barrington and Liverpool Townships were erected into the County of Queens. In 1784, by the same authority, Yarmouth, Barrington and Shelburne Townships were erected into that of Shelburne; and lastly, in 1836, the present Township of Yarmouth and district of Argyle were erected into the County of Yarmouth. All that is here said, refers to the County as it is now limited. And, in the prosecution of this purpose, our first duty is to observe the position, boundaries, and physical character of the Country whose history we are tracing.

By reference to the Map\* it will be readily seen that the

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\*I have thought it unnecessary to insert a Map of the County, from the consideration that Messrs. Church & Co.'s map is in the main sufficient for general purposes, and it is generally accessible.

general form of the County is that of a triangle, of which the Eastern boundary is the Township of Barrington in the County of Shelburne, and the Northern boundary the Township of Clare in the County of Digby: whilst the South-western shore is washed by the waters of the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy. All the Islands lying inside of a continuation of the County limits, of which the outermost is the "Seal Island;" commonly called the *elbow* of the Bay of Fundy, are within the County. Those Islands are very numerous. Several of them are settled; and some of them have no small claim to be called beautiful. In Lobster Bay alone, there are said to be the usual traditional 365.\* The largest in the County are the Seal Island; the great Tusket Island and Surrette's Island, lying at the mouth of the Tusket River; Morris' Island, in the Abuptic, or Argyle harbour; Tinkham's, Clement's, and Crawley's Island, in the Chebogue harbour; and Bunker's Island—which however is more properly a peninsula, in the Yarmouth harbour.

The face of the whole County is greatly diversified; there being a happy blending of wood and water, hill and dale. There are nearly one hundred Lakes, upwards of ninety of which have been fully explored; many of them are very beautiful, reminding one who has seen both, of well known English scenes.

The Rivers, which all rise in a North-easterly direction, run sufficiently parallel to divide the County into tolerably distinct Riverbeds. The most Easterly, as well as the smallest, is the PUBNICO RIVER; a corruption of the Indian

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\* So the late Abram Lent, Esq.



“Bogbunkook.” Proceeding in a westerly direction, the next is the ARGYLE or ABUPTIC—(Indian “Pobbobteek.”)

The TUSKET RIVER is worthy of the Tourist's time ; for it is as varied and picturesque in its surroundings, as it is well known for its Trout, Salmon and Alewife fisheries. Any one in search of the beautiful in Nature, who overlooks or despises the Tusket, with its pleasing falls and continuous, yet ever varying chain of lakes, will be very likely to go further and fare worse. Lake Vaughan, which lies above the first falls, and where before 1755 was a flourishing French Acadian settlement, is a beautiful sheet of water ; and the Carleton system of lakes, viz. : Carleton, Sloan's, Ogden's and Parr's, can not be surpassed in Nova Scotia for general beauty.

The SALMON RIVER (the Indian “*Ponamagotty*” or “place of frost fish,”) lying still further to the westward, rises in the County of Digby ; and, like the rivers already, and those yet to be named, is a pleasing diversity of Lake and Stream. The CHEBOGUE RIVER (called by some Indians *Itebogue* “Spring Water”—and by others *Teceboke* “Cold Water”) is smaller than those yet referred to ; but its harbour, dotted with islands and fringed with good marsh lands, has the honour of having sheltered the first settlers, both French and English, who ventured on this shore. The YAR, commonly called the YARMOUTH, on which stands the County town, is somewhat larger than the Chebogue. The harbour is naturally poor ; but what has been denied by nature, has been, and is still being supplemented by industry and perseverance. At its mouth stands the Lighthouse erected in 1840 ; at the narrows

there has been recently erected a Beacon, which was first lighted on the night of February 13, 1874: and a Break-water, which with more or less success depending on the stability of the work, prevents the harbour from being rendered comparatively useless by the action of the sea, throwing the "Bar" into the channel.

Still further to the North-westward, is the CHEGOGGIN (the Indian *Isegôgin* or "Place for weirs"), which runs through a thriving and well settled District. The last stream we are to mention, is the BEAVER RIVER, in the meandering course of which are the Beaver, Darling's, Coggen's, and Killam's Lakes. Lake George, if we except the not very well known Great Pubnico Lake, is the largest in the County; and the second largest—Rossignol in Queens claiming the *first* place—in the Province.

The frequent falls on the rivers indicate considerable variations in the land level. But it would scarcely be true to say that the County is hilly; still less true that there are any Mountain ranges. There are high land ridges, on which are the best timber trees in the County, running approximately North and South, parallel with the several riverbeds. With regard to the

#### QUALITY OF THE SOIL,

it must be confessed that there are other more fertile districts in Nova Scotia. In the opinion of competent judges a comparatively small proportion of the land is capable of profitable cultivation, although the question of profit is evidently one intimately bound up with the amount of capital and skill brought to bear on the land. In this direction, the Agricultural Societies have done, and are

still doing, a most excellent work. Even within the last ten years the minds of those most nearly concerned, have undergone a beneficial change on the important branches of drainage, manuring, improved implements, and the raising of good stock. In addition to the timber lands referred to, there are considerable tracts of fair marsh lands in the County, about 500 acres of which are dyked, producing heavy crops of hay. Excepting small patches at Eel Brook and the Wedge, the only dyked lands in the County are the Salt Pond and the Chegoggin Marsh.

The SALT POND before 1799 was simply "flats;" but in that year it was dyked by twenty-five proprietors at an expense of £270. It contains 165 acres, and was originally divided into eleven shares. A well authenticated story tells how, after this work had been done, and the fine grass was waving where before there had been but water, that an Indian who had been away in the Eastern part of the Province, came here, as had been his wont, to shoot ducks. His exclamation when he saw it, illustrates, I think, the relation of the races—"What, white man turn water into ground!"

The CHEGOGGIN MARSH which contains 320 acres had been dyked early in the history of the settlement, possibly in Acadian times; but the work had been rendered practically useless, by the enormous beach of pebbles that the westerly winter gales threw in upon the Sluices. The river being thus shut up, forced a new opening for itself; and, in 1810, it was again closed by a good dyke, with substantial Sluices; and the *abatteau* was protected by a long pier running out seaward. From

## A GEOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW,

there is but little to be said which may not be equally truly spoken of the whole of the western shore. The prevailing rock is clay slate, with a general South-westerly strike. Here and there, as for instance at Little River, Plymouth and Argyle, obtrusive boulders of Granite are to be met with : and, I believe, all the Islands have a granite base. Throughout the whole County, quartz veins may be traced ; and in some places, as at Cranberry Head, in such quantities as to have given reasonable hopes of a remunerative yield to the miner. The Yarmouth gold mining and quartz crushing company have opened a mine at that place on a lode averaging eighteen inches. Gold has been found there, and has been made into “bricks.” The only question is whether the gold produced does not cost, as much as, or more than, it is worth. But we are by no means rich in minerals when compared with other parts of Nova Scotia. Plumbago is found on the Tusket Wedge. It is turned up when plowing ; and, although small in quantity, it is said to be excellent in quality. No endeavour, however, has been made to ascertain the extent of the deposit. A peculiar purple sand is found in abundance on the eastern shore of Lake George. It is of the colour of the amethyst, and like it, it is silicious.

Hitherto no traces have been found, worth mentioning, of fossil remains. Infusorial earth has been found in pretty large quantities in Ohio. When quite dry, it looks and feels like magnesia, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. When wet or damp, it feels more like dough or wet clay. It is composed of silicious shells of very varied forms,

so small as to be seen only through a powerful microscope, and so fine as not to scratch delicately polished silver.

With regard to the

#### CLIMATE

of this County, it is but just to say that although humid and very variable, it is described by the most competent medical authorities as healthy above the average.\* We are indeed at the extreme end of the Province; but we are not extreme in temperature: for the mercury seldom falls below zero in the winter, or rises above 80° during the summer. Every few years (as in 1865-6 and 1873-4,) the mercury may descend to five or six below; but the mean annual temperature, day and night, is 48°. The most noticeable feature in the Climate is the liability to sudden changes; twenty-four hours sometimes sufficing to produce a difference in the thermometer of 40 degrees. With regard to the

#### NATURAL HISTORY

of Yarmouth there is little to be said in addition to the fact that whatever applies to the Province generally, applies

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\*Instances of remarkable health and longevity are not wanting. In the Will of James Kelley, Esquire, dated 1806; he says—"I give and bequeath the remaining two-thirds of my estate real and personal among my children James Kelley, Samuel Kelley, Marg't Clemmons, Sarah Philips, Eunice Hilton, Jacob Kelley, Martha Trask, Mary Rose, Annis Crosby, Bertha Rose, Hannah Kelley, Betsy Kelley, Robert Kelley, and Israel Kelley, in equal proportions." These children were all living and married, when the youngest of the family was fifty years of age. When the late Mr. James Hatfield, of Tusket Lakes, died in 1867, he left an unbroken family of fourteen sons and daughters, the youngest of whom had attained manhood.

And a well authenticated story of Paul D'Entremont tells how that that old gentleman requested his sons to hang a scythe for him, or he should certainly forget how to mow. He was then over ninety. And, Simon, the oldest living member of that Acadian family, mowed half an acre or more the day that I spent with him. He was then eighty-five.

equally to this County particularly. I believe I am correct in saying that there is no plant nor insect, no bird nor animal found here, that is not found elsewhere. There is, as might reasonably have been expected, a large proportion and variety of sea fowl, and a small proportion and limited variety of forest birds: although it is a curious fact, that the English woodcock is rapidly increasing. Our insular position, together with our numerous inland lakes, adequately account for those facts. Civilization has well nigh banished several valuable species from the County. The days are gone when a local merchant can send ninety-five moose skins to the Boston market, as one did a hundred years ago.



## CHAPTER II.

### INTRODUCTORY HISTORICAL FACTS. EARLIEST REFERENCES.

IT would be foreign from the direct object of this work to give any detailed account of the *general* history of Nova Scotia. It may be with safety assumed that any one who would be sufficiently interested in this paper to read it carefully, will not have neglected the larger subject of the whole. Still, a rapid

### REVIEW OF SOME PERTINENT GENERAL FACTS

may not be entirely out of place, as leading to the main object which we have in view.

Passing by the undoubted, but half mythical excursions to this Continent, of the Northmen; the first well authenticated knowledge of the new world was made known by Sebastian Cabot in 1498. But, beyond the fact of his discovery of Newfoundland, little or nothing was done until Gilbert took more formal possession in 1583. The earliest attempt at the colonization of Nova Scotia was made by the Marquis de la Roche under Henry IV. of France in 1598. But a more definite attempt was made by De Monts in the year 1604, the narrative of whose voyage is most interesting, on many accounts. In 1621 Acadia (or "Cadia" or "Acadie" as with varying limitations that term was applied by the French) together with other extensive territories was granted by James the First to Sir William

Alexander; and it was he who gave to Acadia the name Nova Scotia.

Alexander afterwards conveyed the whole Province to Claude de la Tour. In his time further French settlements were made : and to some of his descendants in this County, the D'Entremonts of Pubnico, we shall make some extended reference. Many and violent were the changes that the first settlers of this Province had to submit to, from ever varying masters, and contending owners of the soil. At one time England, at another France, ruled them ; until by the Treaty of Utrecht, Nova Scotia was finally ceded to England. At this time the inhabitants were almost exclusively Indians and French ; there was but a mere handful of English descent. The able-bodied warriors among the Indians were computed at about 3000. All the French did not exceed 18,000 ; and altogether, they were not many more than the inhabitants of this County now number.

REFERENCES TO THIS COUNTY BEFORE 1759,

in which year the name of Yarmouth (in the first general grant) was given to it, are few, but distinct, although simply incidental. Yarmouth does not figure very largely in the early history of the Province ; neither are the names of such localities as can be identified, often mentioned by old writers. Still, our forked Cape clothed to its summit with primeval forest, must have formed a very prominent object ; and must have been well known to such " Ancient Mariners " as coasted along our shores from the forts on the Saint John River, Cumberland Basin, Minas Basin, and Annapolis Basin on their voyages to Le Heve, Canseau, and La Belle France.



The first notice that we have, has a singular value, inasmuch as it gives us the origin of, and the reason for naming the Seal Islands and Cap Fourchu. De Monts was accompanied in his expedition by Samuel Le Sieur Champlain, who appears to have been the chronicler of the expedition, as well as to have had the command of one of the ships. They reached Le Heve in May 1604. After spending a month there, they coasted along the south-west, doubled Cape Sable and entered the Bay of "Fundi," which was then called La Baie Francaise. After crossing a bay (probably "Lobster") which runs in two or three leagues to the northward, they came to some islands, four or five leagues distant from Cape Sable. Here they found abundance of seals, and very appropriately named them the "Seal Islands" (Isles aux Loups Marins). Thence they went on to a Cape which Champlain named PORT FOURCHU\* "in as much as," he says, "its figure is so;" that is "forked." He also describes it being five or six leagues distant from

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\*It may not be otherwise than amusing to the reader to see what ingenious variations persons writing the French words Cap Fourchu displayed, when ignorant of that language. The following list comprises thirty out of fifty known corruptions which have all been met with in old writings:

Cape Arsue,	Cape frasoe,	Capersoe,
Capersue,	Capresue,	Capporsoe,
Caporsue,	Capefurshue,	Capforsue,
Capfersu,	Cape forsen,	Cappersheu,
Capersu,	Cappersew,	Capperforchue,
Cape Forcu,	Cappersue,	Cape forchue,
Cape-pursue,	Capforksoe,	Cape-Forchue,
Cape au Sud,	Cappersoe,	Cap-Forchue,
Capeosoe,	Capfursoe,	Cape fortune,
Caprosoe,	Cape forchu,	Cap Forchu.

Excepting such places where the pure French form, or where corrupt Anglicized forms quoted in documents are used, the form adhered to throughout this work is CAPE FORCHUE.

the Seal Islands. Speaking of the harbour he says: "It is very good for vessels, as regards its entrance; but further up it is almost all dry at low tide, with the exception of the course of a small river, all surrounded by meadows, which renders the place very agreeable." It is certainly a highly flattering account of our mud flats to describe them as meadows, and as rendering the place very agreeable. No doubt, to a casual visitor in the spring of the year and when as yet the long fresh green eel grass was undisturbed and serried by the keels of vessels and the hoe of the clam digger, it would present a much more pleasing object than it does now; although it requires some exercise of imagination to speak of the flats as "Meadows." Had Champlain been at the time describing *Chebogue* harbour, or even *Chegoggin* River, which is within the range of the probable, as some have thought he must, this delightful picture might have been approximately true.\*

Nine years after this, in 1613, when De la Saussage was on his way from Penobscot to France, after his capture by the English, he called at Grand Manan, Long Island, *Cap Fourchu* and Port Monton. But it is not stated either by Champlain, or by Saussage, whether there were any inhabitants here. It is extremely unlikely that there were.

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\* I have thought it may interest the reader to be presented with Champlain's own words:—

"Je les nommai isles aux loups marins. Elles sont par la hauteur de quarante-trois degres et demi de latitude, distantes de la terre ferme ou Cap de Sable de quatre á cinq lieues. De là l'on va á un Cap que J'appelai le Port Fourchu, d'autant que sa figure est ainsi, distant des isles aux loups marins cinq á six lieues. Ce port est fort bon pour les vaisseaux en son entrée, mais au fond il assèche presque tout de basse mer, hors le cours d'une petite rivière, toute environnée de prairies qui rendent ce lieu assez agréable."

Jean de Laite in his work "The New World," published in 1633, describing Cadia or Acadia, says: "It is of a triangular form, and stretches from east to west between the harbours of Campseau and *Cap Fourchu*." He then describes the Cape and the Seal Islands in very nearly the words of Champlain, from whom his account is plainly copied. He calls Lobster Bay, however, "La Baie Courante;" and the Tusket Islands "Isles aux Tanguieux" or Gannet Islands.

In 1630 Sir William Alexander gave to La Tour and his son "all the Country, Coasts and islands from the cape and river of Ingogon near unto the *Cloven Cape* in New Scotland called the Coast and Country accadye, following the coast and islands of the said Country towards the east unto the 'Port De lat tour.'" It is difficult not to believe that Ingogon and the "Cloven Cape" (the first translation we meet with of *Cap Fourchu*) are not Chegoggin and Yarmouth Cape. No two other places of similar names lie as closely together; nor are any two other points to be found affording contiguous starting places from which, sailing east, to arrive at Port La Tour.

With regard to the expedition sent out from Boston in 1664, when Port Royal capitulated, it is recorded that among the places taken possession of were Penobscot, Saint John, Port Royal, La Have, Port Le Tour, Cape Sable and *Cap Fourchu*. With the exception of the last mentioned place, all the others were forts of some importance. The taking of the *Cap* may be in connection with a fort here of which no record remains; or, as is more likely, it may have been taken possession of, only as an important strategic

point. Villabon writing in 1699 fully forty years later, does not include it in the list of forts.

On August 9th, 1656, Cromwell granted to La Tour and others "the Country and Territory called Acadia from "Meliguesche (Meliguash near Lunenburg) \* \* \* \* "as far as Lettebe (?); thence \* \* \* \* as far as "Cape Sable; thence \* \* \* \* as far as *Cape Forchue*; thence as far as Port Royal, etc., etc."

By a census taken in 1671, *Poboncom* is said to be near the "TOUSQUET (Tusket) ISLES."

In 1707 (Dec.) M. D. Goutins, in a letter to the French minister, speaks of a wreck near *Cap Fourchu*, which had been visited by three of the sons of Le Sieur de Pobomcoup. Those were sons of the first D'Entremont of Pubnico.

M. Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, in a letter to the French king dated October 10, 1731, says Acadie, according to its ancient limits should only be that *part* of the large peninsula, which is comprised and bounded by a straight line from Cape Camceau to *Cap Fourchu*.

In the month of December, 1735, the brigantine "Baltimore" put into Chebogue harbour (called in one place Jebogue and in another Tibogue) having only one woman on board when found. All other persons who had been on board were supposed either to have been lost, or murdered by the Indians. Eight dead bodies were found on the shores of the Tusket Islands; but nothing was ever satisfactorily brought to light. The impression prevailed that there were convicts on board, of whom the woman was one; that they had risen against the crew, and had all perished in their endeavour to land. An extensive correspondence

on the subject followed between Governor Armstrong and Mr. St. Ovidé, (Governor of Louisburg), the Duke of Newcastle, the Lords of Trade, Governor Belcher of Mass., the D'Entremonts of Pubnico, and the Cape Sable Indians. The vessel was taken to Annapolis and remained there as late as 1742 for want of a claimant.

In the autumn of 1739 Landre and eight others, French inhabitants of Annapolis, removed to *Thebogue*; built some kind of houses and lived there for the winter. Objection having been made to their occupancy, they petitioned for leave to remain; which petition was granted; but they were forbid to dyke or claim any lands.

The unsettled state of affairs in 1748 required all persons removing from one place to another; to obtain passports. On April the 23rd of that year, we find it recorded that Governor Mascarene granted a passport for the shallop "Maria Joseph," Chas. Boudrot master, in which were Ambrosia Melançon, Honoré Bourg (Bourque), Marguerette Pommicoup ("Margaret of *Pubnico*,"—evidently a D'Entremont) and Marguerette La Maclague, passengers, to proceed from Annapolis to *Tibogue*, *Pommicoup River*, *Baccareux Passage*, and Cape Sable, but not beyond.

Those are I believe all the references which have been presented in known writings, to any and every place in the County of Yarmouth, before the French Acadian expulsion. They are few, but we may value them none the less on that account. It will have been noticed that the D'Entremonts have been frequently referred to, as persons of some note; but still not sufficiently influential to have been spared at the general deportation of 1755.

### CHAPTER III.

#### ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS. INDIAN RELICS. FRENCH SETTLERS, AND SETTLEMENTS.

IT is impossible to say when this County was first visited or *peopled*, if we may use that expression, by

#### INDIANS.

As far back as any facts are recorded (witness the corruption of the Indian "*Isagôgin*" into "*Ingogen*"), their presence is traceable. But, whether there were any considerable numbers of them is equally indeterminate. Nor can we tell whether of the two tribes by whom the Province generally was inhabited, viz.: the MILICETES and the MIC MACS, was the one that penetrated west; or, if there were members of both tribes. Go where we will, however, throughout the County, there are traces of their former presence in the names of Lakes, Rivers, Coves, Harbours and Points. The following verses on the Indian names in the Province, are interesting in themselves; and also from the circumstance that they are from the facile pen of our citizen Mr. Richard Huntington:—

The memory of the Red Man,  
How can it pass away,  
While their names of music linger,  
On each mount, and stream, and bay?  
While MUSQUODOBORR'S waters  
Roll sparkling to the main;  
While falls the laughing sunbeam  
On CHEGOGIN'S fields of grain.



While floats our country's banner  
O'er CHEBUCTO's glorious wave;  
And the frowning cliffs of SCATARIE  
The trampling surges brave;  
While breezy ASPOTOGON  
Lifts high its summit blue,  
And sparkles on its winding way  
The gentle SISSIBOU.

While ESCASONI's fountains  
Pour down their crystal tide;  
While INGANISH's mountains  
Lift high their forms of pride;  
Or while on MABOU's river  
The boatman plies his oar,  
Or the billows burst in thunder  
On CHICABEN's rock-girt shore.

The memory of the Red Man,  
It lingers like a spell  
On many a storm-swept headland,  
On many a leafy dell;  
Where TUSKET's thousand islets  
Like emeralds stud the deep;  
Where BLOMIDON a sentry grin  
His endless watch doth keep.

It dwells round CATALONE's blue lake,  
Mid leafy forests hid —  
Round fair DISCOUSE, and the rushing tides  
Of the turbid PISQUID.  
And it lends, CHEBOGUE, a touching grace,  
To thy softly flowing river,  
As we sadly think of the gentle race  
That has passed away forever.

But those names that remain are nearly all that remain. Sixty years ago, in the memory of the late Abram Lent, they were sufficiently numerous to meet their friend and pastor, the late Abbé Sigogne at Saint Anne's Chapel, Eel Brook, in a body of a hundred and fifty at a time. I have endeavoured to collect and preserve those names and their

meanings, as far as possible. But the results are not very satisfactory. There are now resident, and that only occasionally about thirty Indians in the County;\* but if we except an occasional excursion to town to sell their baskets, we see but little of them, and that little serves to convince us that before long, we shall see less.

The only substantial Indian relics that remain, are a considerable number of arrow and spear heads, and several tomahawks or hatchets, the materials of which are both flint and slate. There are also several pieces of flint about the size of the end of a man's thumb, rounded on one side and hollow on the other. These it is thought were used for cutting wood. Most of those implements were found in 1863 at Kempt in a hillock or mound of ten feet long, five feet broad, and raised about four feet above the surrounding surface. The spot was visited at the time by a gentleman† who recorded his opinion that the spot marked the site of an ancient Indian burying place. He accounted for the absence of human bones from decay; the bodies having in all probability been buried near to the surface. The most noticeable feature about those remains is the excellence of their finish. But the spot where Indian relics have been found in the greatest number is in the vicinity of Mr. Charles E. Brown's property at Milton. Similar remains have also been found at the Wedge. By the kindness of Dr. Joseph Bond and Charles E. Brown, Esq., the remains found at Kempt, together with a collection of those found at Milton, have been depo-

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\* By the Census of 1871, there are thirty-seven.

† Dr. Joseph B. Bond.



sited in the County Museum founded in 1872 by L. E. Baker, Esq.

Generally speaking the Indians have a name for being peaceable and inoffensive; but like all whose minds are untrained, they are liable to sudden outbursts of passion. When thwarted in their wishes they have been known to commit outrage and destroy property. It is a well authenticated fact, that about the year 1772 John and Benjamin Barnard were visited in rather an unpleasant manner by a drunken Indian. They kept a store on Fish Point, on the west side of the harbour, and when they refused to supply him with drink, which article, contrary to the then common practice, they never sold, he set fire to the store that night, and everything was destroyed. But the disposition of the Indians to the settlers may be traced in their subsequent conduct in this affair. The tribe determined to punish him, it is said by death; but the Barnards interceded for him, and his life was spared.

There are misty stories afloat about the annoyance the wives and children of the first settlers had to submit to from untimely and unwelcome visits from the children of the forest. But with the exception of the before mentioned act of violence, the worst effects of their excursions appear to have been mothers frightened for their frightened children, and their scanty meal bags levied upon by self-invited guests. But on the other hand, if they *did* black mail the settlers' pantries, they supplied their larders; for they frequently brought them game of all kinds, as well as fresh fish which were very abundant. And, it is no unauthenticated tradition, that during that terrible first winter, the

Indians supplied the new comers with eels and the flesh of the moose, to the extent of saving their lives.\*

More than a hundred years ago, there was at Milton on the site of Mr. William Burrill's house, a permanent Indian encampment, or rather settlement. Their wigwams were covered with skins. At that time the spot must have suited them admirably; being at once in the woods and in the immediate vicinity of water, fresh and salt. To this Indian rendezvous, were the settlers' children in the habit of going, nor is there any tradition even, of their being violent. I have here appended a careful list of the principal

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES IN THE COUNTY.

ANGLICIZED NAMES.	INDIAN NAME.	SIGNIFICATION.
Yarmouth (Cape),	Keespougiac,	"A Point of Land."
" (Harbour),	Molegueoke,	"Crooked Channel."
Kelley's Cove,	Walnaic,	Any Cove.
Bunker's Island,	Menegook,	Any Island.
Chegoggin (Cove),	Isagôgin,	"Place for Wares."
Chebogue (River),	'Itebôgue or	"Spring Water."
" "	Te-ceboke,	"Cold Water."
Tusket Wedge,	{ Olsegon and	[Uncertain.]
Eel Brook,	{ Nizigouziack,	"Place for Eels."
Salmon River,	Ooptomagôgin,	"Place for frost fish."
Abuptic (Argyle),	Ponamagotty,	[Uncertain.]
Pubnico,	Pobbobteek,	[Uncertain.]
Tusket Village,	Bogbunkook,	Place where the English
	Anglaseawagatty,	live. This is late Indian.
Forks,	Mawtookyac,	"Place where two
		Rivers meet."
Bad Falls,	Assookcunkaknuc,	"Crossing Place."
Argyle Lake,	Mespag,	"Sheet of Water."
Seal Island,	Camân,	"Far off Island."
Mud Island,	Camanjitch,	"Little far off Island."
Strawberry Point,	Quesawseutee,	"Projecting Marsh."
Cranberry Head.	Soonecaty,	"Place for Cranberries."

\*That the Indians were in the habit of supplying the settlers in very early times with Moose meat, and that at rates that raise a sigh for "the

We leave the condition of the Indian or aboriginal inhabitants, for those who came next after them,

#### THE FRENCH ACADIANS,

of whom there were several settlements before and at the time of the extradition. We have little but conjecture to guide us, as to when those settlements were made, but we may safely conclude that there were no Acadians established here before 1656, the date of the grant of this district by Cromwell to La Tour. But objection having been made to Landrè and his company settling at Chebogue in 1739, shows that already a well understood ownership of the land there situate existed, apart from the implied existence of dyked marsh lands in that locality.

There is but little known of the *Cheggogin* settlement. The fact, however, is well authenticated, and may even yet be attested by the still visible cellars of the old French houses. The site was afterwards taken up as a farm, by the first John Killam about the year 1766; the chapel and burial ground being on the west side of the river, opposite the gold crusher. It was from this settlement that a girl having strayed to gather berries, found on her return that all her family had been carried away. She fled to the Indians for safety; and, in after years, when her family returned, she could not persuade herself to leave the people

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good old times" in that respect at least, the following curious examples will show:—

"Paid Indon Peter for 16 lbs. Mos Met, @  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. [called also

Cap. Peter, and again Old Peter]..... £0 2s. 0d.

For  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. mos, @  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d..... 1 9

" 19 lbs. of mosmet..... 2  $4\frac{1}{2}$

"  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of mos meet @ 3 copers per lb..... 1  $0\frac{1}{2}$ ."

Each of those items illustrates a curious orthographical variation.

with whom she had cast in her lot. A very few still living recollect having seen her, as an old woman coming to town with the Indians.

The *Chebogue settlement* suffered in the same way as Chegoggin. This was the most important settlement in the County, and was situate on both sides of the River, near to the end of Wyman's road. Here, as in the case of other villages, traces of former abodes of peace may yet be seen. On the *eastern* side of the river, on Durkee's farm, were the Cemetery and Chapel. The visible traces are being greatly lessened; and I cannot forbear quoting the words of one who loved to dwell upon such scenes, and gather up reminiscences respecting them: "The little village covering the  
" southern slope of the eminence on the west bank of the  
" river, near the point where the running dyke now leaves  
" the upland, must have been a delightful situation. Forty-  
" five years ago (1803) when first I knew it, it was a seques-  
" tered spot, encompassed with a young spruce grove which  
" had sprung up since its abandonment; but many of the  
" cellars, the fallen walls of the potato gardens, and the  
" neglected and unpruned apple trees, offered themselves  
" to the observation of even a casual passer-by. It was a  
" spot well calculated to arrest the attention of the contem-  
" plative traveller,—to awaken pensive recollections,—and  
" carry the mind back to the simple and primitive scenes of  
" which that area had been the theatre, and those ancient  
" trees the witnesses."\*

Passing by the Eel Brook and Tusket Acadians, of whom really nothing is known before the extradition, we

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\* The late Dr. H. G. Farish.

notice the *Lake Vaughan settlement*, around the stern and sanguinary facts of which there is a romantic interest. It has been thought that this Acadian village was later than those already mentioned, that in fact, it was a place of refuge to which the inhabitants of Tusket and Eel Lake fled, when they learnt the intentions of the government. It lies about fifteen miles in the interior,—a beautiful spot. The settlement, which was between Mr. John Reynard's and the bridge was compact and populous, as the number and contiguity of the cellars till lately testified. The last few years, however, have served to almost entirely remove every trace of their whereabouts. Their pursuers tracked them; and the tradition is, that a boat despatched from an armed vessel at the mouth of the river, ascended the Tusket and its chain of lakes in search of the refugees. They were piloted by an Indian, who played them false. When within a mile or so of the village at a narrow part of lake Vaughan, where the river is contracted to the width of twenty or thirty yards, a strong ambuscade had been placed; and when sufficiently near, so complete was the attack, their assailants by the first volley, killed or wounded the whole party. This transient victory protected them for the time, but finally they were nearly all captured and exiled. Those who escaped took to the woods, and associated with the Indians. The vessel here referred to, was probably that which was placed at the service of Major Prebble, who was instructed to put into Cape Sable and some of the adjacent harbours, on his way to Boston.

The only remaining Acadian Settlement to be noticed is that at Pubnico, or *Pobomcon* as it was called by the

French;\* a name which was given to a gentleman of Normandy, with the title of Baron, by Charles de la Tour de St. Etienne, "Lord of Cape Sable and Lieut. of the King in Acadie." This gentleman, the Baron of Pobomcon, as he was called, was Philip D'Entremont. La Tour made him his Major General; and subsequently successive alliances united the two families.

So far, on both sides, this respectable family are connected with the French *Noblesse*. Notwithstanding, this fact did not procure them any immunity; nor did it serve to secure their property, which was at that time considerable. Their lands extended from Cape Sable to Port Royal, all along the coast and for several miles back. They were carried to Walpole, in the neighbourhood of Boston, where they remained for about eleven years: from whence we shall notice their return at the right time and place.

The ancestral home of the D'Entremonts was Cherbourg; where several of them fled in 1755, and where, in all probability their descendants are still living.

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\* Pobomcoup, Pommicoup, Poumicoup, Pobomcon, Pugnico and Pubnico, are French and English variations of the Indian Bogbunkook.



## CHAPTER IV.

EARLY ENGLISH SETTLERS. THE COUNTY KNOWN TO AMERICAN  
FISHERMEN BEFORE SETTLED. GOVERNMENT OFFERS  
TO INTENDING SETTLERS. GRANTS.

**P**OPULARLY speaking, Yarmouth is said to have been  
settled on the

9TH OF JUNE, 1761.

For on that day three families arrived on these shores, the parent stems of many fruitful boughs, which have since filled the land.

But I think the fact not unworthy of notice that this County was not, before that time, altogether an unknown land. Men go wherever there is a fair prospect of reward for their labour, and especially is this true of a hardy seafaring people. For years before any families settled in this County, our harbours of Yarmouth and Chebogue were the resort of American fishermen. Whether they were in the habit of coming here before the French inhabitants were expelled may be a moot question; but one which I should feel inclined to answer in the affirmative.

Be that as it may, the proclamations which were issued by Governor Lawrence from time to time, were not made to people who knew nothing of the Province. One inference which has been made from the fact of the sufferings endured by the new-comers during the first season arose out of their ignorance of the requirements of the County during

the winter season, as much as from their scanty supplies. However this was, there were among the original settlers those who knew the coast well; who came here for the fishing season each year, and who would not therefore have been wholly unacquainted with their new home.

But the amount of available information obtainable by those who intended to settle in this County is easily ascertained. After the French Acadians had been deported, many of them into New England, the fact that there was a vacant Province abounding with valuable lands, wild and cultivated, well supplied with water power, and whose rivers, harbours, bays and shores abounded with all kinds of fish, where nothing was wanted but inhabitants to take possession, could not have been long unknown or undesired when known. But, whatever may have been the amount of definite information generally diffused *before*, after the publication of Governor Lawrence's proclamation dated Halifax, October 12, 1758, the position, though not altogether clear, was sufficiently well defined. That document is so pertinent to a number of questions, as well as another proclamation that followed, that I shall insert both :

"Whereas by the late success of his Majesty's arms in the reduction of  
"Cape Breton and its dependencies, as also by the demolition and entire  
"destruction of Gaspee, Meremachi, and other French settlements on the  
"Gulph of St. Lawrence, and in the Saint John River in the Bay of Funday, the enemy who have formerly disturbed and harrassed the Province  
"of Nova Scotia, and much obtruded its progress, have been compelled to  
"retire and to take refuge in Canada, a favourable opportunity now presents for the peopling and cultivating as well the land vacated by the  
"French as every other part of this valuable Province. I have therefore  
"thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, declaring that I shall be able to receive any proposals that may



“be made hereafter to me for effectually settling the said vacated or any other lands within the Province aforesaid, a description whereof, and of the advantages arising from their peculiar nature and situation, I have ordered to be published with this proclamation.”

I have been unable to find the “*description*” referred to; no copy has been preserved in the Record Office; but it very probably supplied the leading facts of just such information as men intending to emigrate to a new country would require. The immediate result of this proclamation was, that companies of intending emigrants from different parts of New England, New York, Connecticut, and even from Philadelphia, were formed. The first intending settlers of this County were partly, if not principally, from Philadelphia. When those companies were formed, they appointed Agents to negotiate the business; and in all probability, they were also the Executive.

Whatever the extent of the information given by Gov. Lawrence was, it was deficient upon certain details, without the knowledge of which, intending settlers would not move. Within three months after issuing this invitation and “*information*,” there were numerous enquiries as to what encouragement the Government held out? what quantity of land? what quit rent or taxes? what quantity, or if any provisions would be given at the first settlement? and something fuller with regard to the form of Government, and the question of Religion. The consequence was that on the 11th of January, 1759, a second proclamation was issued, which, inasmuch as it has not been included in the selection of public documents known as the Nova Scotia Archives, and is yet full of interesting matter other-

wise generally inaccessible, I have inserted the latter part of it at full length :

“By his Majesty’s Royal instructions to me, I am empowered to make grants in the following proportions, viz : that Townships shall consist of 100,000 acres of land, or about 12 miles square ; that they do include the best and most profitable land ; and that they do comprehend such rivers as may be at or near such settlement, and do extend as far up into the Country as conveniently may be, taking in a necessary part of the sea coast. That the quantities of land granted will be in proportion to the abilities to plant, cultivate, or enclose the same, viz : that 100 acres of wild wood lands will be allowed to every person being master or mistress of a family for himself or herself, and fifty acres for every white or black man, woman or child, of which such person’s family shall consist at the actual time of making the grant, subject to the payment of a quit rent of one Shilling sterling per annum for every fifty acres ; such quit rent to commence at the expiration of ten years from the date of each grant..... That the grantees will be obliged by their said grants to plant, cultivate, improve, or enclose one third part of their land in ten years, another third within twenty years, and the remaining third within a space of thirty years from the date of their grants.

“That no person can possess more than 1000 acres grant in his or her own name.....

“That as to government, it is constituted like to those of the neighbouring Colonies, ..... and every township, as soon as it shall consist of fifty families, will be entitled to send two representatives to the Assembly.....

“That as to the article of Religion, full liberty of conscience ..... is secured to persons of all persuasions, Papists excepted, ..... Protestants, dissenting from the Church of England, whether they be Calvinists, Lutherans, Quakers, or under what denomination soever, shall have free liberty of conscience, and may erect and build meeting houses for public worship, and may choose and elect ministers for the carrying on Divine service and administration of the sacraments, according to their several opinions.....

“That no taxes have hitherto been laid upon his Majesty’s subjects in this Province ; nor are there any fees of office taken upon issuing the grants of land..... That I am not authorized to offer any bounty of provisions.”

This proclamation was issued on January 11th, 1759, and in about six months, parties to the number of one hundred and thirty-three, residing in different parts of

New England, and Philadelphia, and Nova Scotia, applied for and obtained a grant of the Township of Yarmouth, which was recorded on the 1st of September of that year. For reasons which probably can never be known,

THIS FIRST GRANT WAS NOT TAKEN UP,

and, out of the one hundred and thirty-three names mentioned in it, not more than ten appear either in subsequent grants, or in the after history of the County. Evidently, some disagreement must have occurred which caused the grant practically to break through. In this respect, Yarmouth is not alone. The books in the Crown lands office show duplicate or triplicate whole separate grants of Townships made at different times to different parties. And a close examination into the causes would probably result in the opinion that speculation and land-jobbing were neither unknown nor unpractised in those early days of the Province any more than it is capable of proof that the art has since been forgotten.

When it was evident to *bona-fide* intending settlers that the grant of September 1st, 1759, could not be acted upon so as that the Government conditions upon which the lands were to be held, could be complied with, and their title be secured, those who really meant to emigrate to this part of the Province appear to have taken up a new grant, which was recorded (January 8th, 1760) only four months after the first. The terms in which the grant is expressed are similar to those in the first.

This second grant of the whole Township (100,000 acres), recorded on January 8th, is immediately followed by *another*, recorded on the same day, granting to several


parties mentioned in the preceding grant of the whole, 27,000 acres. I confess when I read these several grants, and others with them, I had very great difficulty in reconciling them. But I have come to the conclusion, that as grants cost nothing to take out, they were taken out at random, or on speculation; that intending settlers were baulked in their endeavours by being associated with parties who had no intention to settle; the terms of the grants being such as to make them valid only in the event of all the parties named in the body of the grant jointly, as well as severally, complying. I observe that in the grant of September 1st, 1759, one Thomas Anderson was a party,—indeed his name is first on the list, although he is not mentioned in the preamble reciting the fact that an application had been made. And in the subsequent grant of the whole, dated January 8th, 1760, he is still at the head of the list. And in the partial grant of the same day and date, amounting to 27,000 acres, he is the first named. I am of opinion that Anderson saw that there was danger, as it actually happened, that the second grant might fall through; and, being in earnest, the smaller grant of the same date was a kind of a confirmatory grant, holding good to the several parties separately. Be that as it may, anxious though he seems to have been to settle in Yarmouth, he does not appear in the list of grantees of the Township made in 1767: nor does it appear that he ever came here.

I think it worth recording, that the name of the County, or Township, *first* appears in the grant made in September, 1759, in which it is provided that the tract of land hitherto

known as Cape Forchue, shall be “a Township, to be called “hereafter and known by the name of the Township of “Yarmouth.” This fact is interesting, as it affords, from the circumstance that about one hundred out of the one hundred and thirty-three grantees of 1759 were inhabitants of New England, a presumption that the name was suggested by those who were already acquainted or identified with the Township and Town of Yarmouth, in Massachusetts. We know that numerous families who settled early in this Township came from that neighbourhood. On the other hand, the opinion has been expressed by those entitled to respect, that the Township derived its name from a nobleman in the ministry of the day ; a fashion of which we have numerous proofs in the Province.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE FIRST ARRIVALS. THEIR LOCATIONS, CONDITION AND FIRST EXPERIENCES.

NDER what distinct instrument or agreement, if any, the pioneers reached these shores, we cannot determine. We have reason, I think, to conclude that there was

NO FORMAL GRANT MADE TO THOSE WHO ACTUALLY CAME, as there had been to those who did not come; and, that for several years, no partition was made. On Tuesday the 9th day of June 1761, the first vessel arrived having on board three families, who all came from Sandwich, Cape Cod. Those three were Sealed Landers, Ebenezer Ellis, and Moses Perry. On the following Thursday, Jonathan Crosby and Joshua Burgess arrived with their dependents. They came from Connecticut. During the summer, Elishama Eldridge and seven other families arrived. But whatever was the cause, two of those seven returned to New England the same fall; and the remaining five, the next spring. The three first named landed on the spot afterwards known as Crawley's Island in Chebogue harbour. There Perry remained; Ellis moved further down the river, near to the point; but Landers, settled at the head of the tide, now Milton, on the west side of the stream. During the first summer and winter, Landers at the head of the Yarmouth harbour, and Elishama Eldridge on the Fish Point, were the sole inhabitants of Cape Forchue. The other families



as they arrived during the summer settled at the mouth of Perry's Creek : extending their temporary habitations along "*the hill*:" as it was called, from Crocker's point to the east end of Wyman's road.

For the bulk of the Settlers, their place of disembarking was all that they, as men chiefly engaged in fishing, could desire. They had nothing to gain by removing ; and they were on, or near to, the cleared lands left by the Acadians. It was otherwise with Landers, who was a miller. He wanted water power. He and his son, soon after their arrival, followed up the Chebogue river to the spot where the bridge now is, at Arcadia. Here they, at first, almost decided that they would build ; but not being satisfied with the prospect, they returned to their landing place, followed down the Chebogue point and up the Cape Forchue harbour until they came to the Milton narrows. This place satisfied them, especially after they had seen and examined the first and second ponds ; and here they brought the frame and milling apparatus which had been discharged on Crawley's Island. Upon the spot then, where the mill now stands, Sealed Landers the miller, built the first mill in the County of Yarmouth : and, in the garden belonging to Mr. Chas E. Brown, between his house and his store, Landers built the first framed house on the Yarmouth harbour. The spot is still observable, for it is hard to remove traces of an old cellar. But neither the mill nor the house were built during the *first* year ; and we must return to the first season's experience. It appears that besides the provisions which they brought with them, the families before named had made arrangements for further supplies to be brought during the

season, before the winter closed in upon them. But, by some accident which befel the vessel, those supplies were entirely cut off, and the infant Colony was reduced ere the season opened to the most dire distress. They had brought oxen, cows, calves, hogs and horses with them; but under the circumstances, these only added to their distress. The season was exceptionally severe; the ground remaining covered with a fall of snow four feet deep for some months. Before succour arrived, many had suffered beyond description from the extreme rigour of the season and the scarcity of provisions. Twenty-seven of the horned cattle died of hunger and cold. The others were killed for food. A curious confirmation of this tradition is found in an old ledger. In the spring of the next year, one person sent over eleven hides to the Boston market. Apart from other hides, of which there may be no record, there could have been no necessity for killing a dozen cattle for thirteen families. The following extract from "The Book of Records for the Town of Yarmouth," is also very much to the point, although entered years afterwards:—

YARMOUTH, September 9, 1762.

"We, William Pring, Ebenezer Moulton, John Crawley, Esquires, being  
 "appointed by Government of Nova Scotia in Halifax as Committee men  
 "for settlement of Township of Yarmouth in said County called Queens  
 "County, provide \* \* \* \* \*  
 "*Seventh.* Pring's island to be given for service done to families in the  
 "Township *in time of distress for their relief*, to be William Pring's, Esq.,  
 "and John Crawley's jointly. \* \* \* \* \*

WILLIAM PRING,	} Committee
EBENEZER MOULTON,	
JOHN CRAWLEY,	
	} appointed by
	} Authority."

All were not alike. Some had been more provident than others, or more fortunate; but all suffered enough. In the early spring, before succour arrived, some were reduced to



the necessity of trying to obtain sustenance from the hides of the animals they had killed and eaten. So extreme were their sufferings that one or two died of want. One of the party confessed in after years to a friend whose testimony is trustworthy, that the sweetest meal she ever ate was made from the tail of a hide, which she cut off and cooked. There has always been a traditional belief that the Government had promised provisions and other assistance, which never came to hand; and, in consequence of this belief, there has always been more or less of hardness of feeling upon the part of those who either in themselves, or in their friends, thought they were injured. As a corrective of this feeling, I think the plain declaration of Governor Lawrence to the effect that he had *no authority to promise provisions*, will do good service. The truth is, there is ground for fearing that some of those who suffered most, were also those who had done least for themselves. But even if it were the operation of an inexorable law of nature, that effect follows cause, we feel a sense of deep sympathy with those who suffered so much then, but who can suffer no more in this world.

After a long dreary winter, the Spring came; and with it, a vessel bearing supplies to the well-nigh famished Colony. We cannot record their expressions of thankful joy; but we can imagine their jubilant feelings. Men, women and children saw, for a time, the end of their sufferings. It is an uniform tradition that one of the men, half starved and reckless of the result, ate so freely of biscuit, that he only just lived, even after laborious rubbing and oiling. But even then, the prospect was one inviting only

to the strong-hearted, the self-reliant and the industrious. There was a possibility of guarding against similar extremities during the next season. The immediate result of the lately endured privations was that five families returned to New England. The names of those five, together with those two who returned in the fall of the previous year, are—Basset, Pease, Abbey, Crosby, Hall, Howard and Carpenter. This early exodus was by no means reassuring to those who remained. Seventeen families comprising fourteen adult males, twelve adult females, forty male children, and fourteen female children, in all eighty souls, had spent the first winter in their new home. But the opening of the next season, that of 1762, saw the number reduced to six families, comprising in all thirty-eight souls.

There is a first to everything, and we believe that the year 1762 saw the first birth, the first death, and the first marriage. The first English child that was born in this County was Anna, the daughter of Moses Perry. She was born in September of that year. The house, if it can be so designated, in which this pioneer stranger first saw the light, was an amusing instance of ingenuity; her father having settled on what had been a French Acadian orchard, utilized one of the apple trees as a centre support, and disposed his tenting materials all around it. In the spring of the same year, Lucy, daughter of —— Crosby, died; and, I think, that the circumstances already detailed supply the probable cause. The month of December of this same year saw the first marriage, which was that of Jonathan Crosby, Junr., and Patty Howard, who had evidently found more inducement to stay than the other members of her

family.\* Whilst mentioning these first domestic details, I may here add that the first male child born was William, son of Samuel Harris. His father settled on the western side of the harbour, opposite Killam's shipyard. Whether William was born in the year 1762, or in the year following, is uncertain; but he was at all events the first English male child born in the County.

The seven families who returned could not have given a very cheering account of the land. Still, others came in their place. Experience, the best of teachers, had taught all to be ready for the winter, and being better provided they spent a less dreary season. Still, we are assured on good testimony, that for years want was not unknown.

"Many a time when the men had gone out to the banks fishing, women and children were obliged to wait without a morsel of food within their reach, until the receding of the tide enabled them to wade out on the flats and collect a meal of the clams with which the harbours abounded, and which were cooked and eaten on the beach; while at other times the hungry children have been indebted for a feast on their moose and eels to the benevolence of the inhabitants of the neighbouring wigwams. A respectable ship master and owner told me that when a boy, he had often fished in his father's boat, day after day, with no food but, to use his own plain but expressive words, '*dried halibut and bounaigh clabbaugh*,'† except when they landed to cook a mess of the fish they had been catching. These narratives may appear scarcely credible, but truth is sometimes stranger than fiction,—and as I had them from the lips of the actors themselves, I have no doubt of their entire accuracy."‡

In the face of such testimony, it must require no small scepticism to reject, and no ordinary hardness of heart, to be unmoved by the recital of such details.

During the available season of 1762, we are certain of

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\* This little romance in real life, which was incidentally mentioned by me in a Lecture, gave rise to quite a lengthy Poem on the subject, from the pen of Mr. Richard Huntington, with a perusal of which I have been favoured; but with which, as yet, he has not favoured the public, in the columns of the TRIBUNE.


† In Webster, Bonny Clabber. ‡ Dr. H. G. Farish. Early recollections.

the arrival of several *men*, whether their families accompanied them at first or not, whose names are now as household words : and one or two of them *may* have been in Yarmouth during the previous season. Those of them, of whose coming, from a variety of considerations, drawn from different sources, there is no doubt, are John Crawley, long after known as Squire Crawley, Captain Ephraim Cook, Josiah Beal, Seth Barnes, Edward Tinkham, Benjamin Darling, Patrick Gowen, Samuel Harris, Phineas Durkee, Hezekiah Bunker, Richard Rose, Ebenezer Corning, Samuel Wood, and Ebenezer Moulton. And to those may be added the name of Samuel Oats, who, although unknown in after history, was placed by the Council in Halifax on a Committee for laying out lots to individual settlers. A glance at names mentioned shows, at once, to any one acquainted with the Township, how the little one has become a thousand. There were several other arrivals not enumerated here ; but not very many. No lists or reliable data have been available ; but if a person's name is mentioned in some record as having had a lot of land laid out to him, or as serving on a Committee ; or is named as the holder of a piece of land adjoining that which was being laid out, we may safely conclude his presence.

Phineas Durkee, whose name is mentioned above, was a tanner by trade ; a business which he carried on in Yarmouth, quite extensively. He came from Brinfield, Mass., in 1763. He was the first Town Clerk, prominent in all public business, and influential as a Magistrate,—an office which he and Mr. John Crawley were the first to fill. He was the ancestor of all who, in this County, bear his name. He died in the year 1800.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF SETTLEMENT. COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY COUNCIL. RULES FOR THEIR GUIDANCE.

HE formal Township grants of 1759 and 1760 having fallen through, it would appear that the Council refused to receive any further applications for grants *of the whole*; but that, instead, they appointed a committee under special regulations, to provide for settlers as they arrived; a principle that was acted upon until the year 1767; when, there being a sufficient number of interested parties on the spot, a formal grant was once more made, which is the one under which the Township is now held. After eighteen months had elapsed, and nothing had been done, on the 25th September, 1761,

#### THE COUNCIL APPOINTED A COMMITTEE

“for dividing the *forfeited* lands in the Township of Yarmouth, and for admitting settlers into the said Township under the regulations established in Council on the “fifteenth day of August last.”\* The committee named were John Crawley, William Pring, Richard Lodge, Ebenezer Moulton, Joseph Rundel, James Fillis and Stephen Moulton. There is some reason to think that those men were in Halifax at the time; probably arranging for settlement. Be that as it may, several are the names of men who never saw Yarmouth. Some of them may

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\*Council Minutes of date.

have known that they would not be here; for in less than a month the Council advised that Mr. Josiah Beal, Mr. Ephraim Cook, and Mr. Samuel Oats, should be added to the Committee: and, as a matter of fact, the last three named, together with Mr. Crawley, were the only men who ever served on the committee. The

#### REGULATIONS FOR ADMITTING SETTLERS

referred to in the minute appointing the committee were these:—

“Farmers having families consisting of more than seven persons in a family, stock, and ability sufficient, to have one share and a half.\*

“Farmers having families of six and under, and stock, to have one share.

“Farmers single, above twenty-one years of age, to have half a share.

“A return to be made to the Commander-in-Chief, of persons so admitted, with their age, number in family, stock and ability, by the first opportunity after each admission.

“And all other persons are to be admitted by the said Committee, upon receiving orders from the Commander-in-Chief or others authorized by him, giving directions therefor.

“No minors to be admitted but by express directions from the Commander-in-Chief.

“That Fishermen, Ship Carpenters and other professions belonging to the sea, be admitted as well as farmers.”

The Committee did nothing in 1761, beyond arranging the details of their work. In doing so they were evidently of opinion that the future Town should be on what has always since been known as Bunker's Island; and, as far as *they* could, they provided that it should be so, by restricting the size of each lot to one acre.

They held their first meeting on June the 15th, 1763, on which occasion they published their plan of proceeding. They invited all persons already “*pitched and settled*,” as well as “all others intending to settle,” to make application

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\* A share consisted of 666 acres; and, whenever we use the word, it is in that sense.



to them for land. This shows that up till this point, each of the settlers was but a Squatter,—a fact which afterwards gave rise to very unpleasant difficulties,—and that he needed to have the land upon which he had settled to be confirmed by this Committee, and laid out by their surveyor. Their attention was evidently chiefly directed to a judicious arrangement of the water lots, not only because they were those already occupied, but also as being the most valuable, and requiring the greatest care. They reserved all the Islands in the rivers for the use of the Fishermen; and discretion for themselves to modify their general plan. I have here inserted as being at once the oldest public Township record, and a kind of literary curiosity, an exact copy *first*, of the first meeting of the Committee; and *secondly*, a copy of the first certificate of proprietorship granted by the Committee. All that follow are substantially the same.

The first meeting of the Committee Rec'd & Recorded June the 15th 1763	<p>Persuant to the orders and Directions Given to us from the Government as a Commitey to Regelate The Settlement of this town of Yearmouth at Councel holden at Halifax on monday the 18 of October 1762 And in obedience to the truste Reposed in us as a Commitey Having heard the ReQuestes mad by Divers persons Allredey pitched and settled as well as many others Hoo have mad there application to us for Rights of Land haveing Duly considered the mater we Have thought fit for the Good and well being of the town that the Land be devided in the fust Devishens as followeth fustly That Each Lot of Land ajoyneing the harbour or River called teboge shall frunt Eightey Rods and Run so far Back as to containe one hundred acors and all so the Lands at Capersu harbour in the same manner if found conveyent by Comety when Laid out (excepting the Land Lyeing on Capersu harbour above the Iseland or Penensula that is now settled on which is to be laid in Acor Lots) &amp; beginning at the lot on which Phenias Durgey is settled on the fust Lot ajoyning said Durgey Ranging northerly</p>	<p>The furst meeting of the Committee Rec'd and Recorded June the 15 1763 at Nine of the Clock in the four Noon and on Page 13</p>
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In the  
furst  
Book  
of the  
Records  
at year  
mouth  
  
Page  
Thirteen  
Ephraim  
Cooke  
Register

along the harbors head to the fresh River to Seled Landers is lot the fust Lot a joining To Phineus Durgey to frunt forty Rods and all the Rest from there Round to the had of Land Lying on the south side of the falls called by the name of the salt pond fall to frunt sixty Rods Excepting said Landers Lot & the Land Granted to John Charles for a mill Lot the Lots that frunt sixty Rods are to Run back so far as to contain sixty accors if thay can convenantly or otherwise as shall Be found convenient by that commetey as shall Lay them out & the poynt on the north side of Capersu harbour to Be Laid in acor Lots & a small peneula next a joining on the a four said pensular now settled on at said Capersu Lying southeast on said harbour to be Laid out in acors And the neck of Land at tebogue harbour on which Binjman Darling now Lives on to be laid out in Acer Lots & a hundred acers of Land to be Laid out in acer Lots that Layes in a neck a joining teboge River Between the two Lots now possessed by Samuel adinton & Samuel wood and the Cape of Land caled and known By the name of Capersu had or neck on the north side of the harbour to where it is cut of by the water through The beach to be Reserved for a Comon to Convean said Harbour and the marsh Lands on the south of the Efour said harbour a joining to the Efour said pensulas to Be Reserved for a Comon as shall be found Conveant by The Commitey that Layes out the same in Confirmation Here of we have here-unto set our hands this ninth Day of June & in the year of our Lord 1763

JOHN CRAWLEY  
EPHRAIM COOKE  
SAMUEL OATS  
JOSIAH BEAL

} Committee

The furst  
Return rec'd  
August the  
12 at 9  
of the Clok  
in the four  
Noon year  
1763 &  
Recorded in  
In page 14

Capersue in yearmonth July the 2 1763

Then Laid out unto andrew Durkey one hundred acers of Land Lying on the North westerly side of the Salt pond Beginning at a spruch tree marked A D Running south fifteen Degres weste Eighty Rods then North seventy Degres west two hundred and two Rods then North fifteen Degres Easte Eightey Rods then South Seventy Degrees Easte two hundred and two Rods to the furst mentioned bound Excluding necery Roads— Run out by Patrick Gowen Survar by order of the Commettee

JOHN CRAWLEY  
JOSIAH BEAL  
EPHRAIM COOKE  
SAMUEL OATS

} Committee



The person named William Pring, may have been in Yarmouth in 1762; but, if so, he was here only a very short time. He left Nova Scotia for Great Britain in the Spring of 1763; his property, part of which was a share of the Island known as Crawley's, was made over by consent of Council to a Mr. Lorrey.\* With regard to Mr. Richard Lodge, nothing more is known than the interesting fact that on the recommendation of Messrs. Rundel, Crawley, and Young, on the 29th of June, 1761, twenty days after the first arrival, he was made a Justice of the Peace. He was therefore *the first in the Yarmouth Commission*; an office the duties of which he never discharged.

It was doubtless necessary to have some Justices in the Township. Accordingly, on September the 25th of 1761 the Council "advised that Mr. John Crawley, Mr. William Pring, and Mr. Stephen Moulton be appointed Justices; "and that Mr. — Waters and Mr. William Young be "appointed Deputy Surveyors;" Patrick Gowen, before named, being the first incumbent of the office of Surveyor.

Ephraim Cooke, one of the Committee and the first Registrar of Deeds, is entitled to some notice. He was a seafaring man who had lost one of his legs; and a few still living can recall the days when their childish fancy identified him with *the* Captain Cook who sailed round the world. He was not one of the first thirteen of 1761; but he was here before any of them; and, as far as we know, he was the first Englishman who set foot on this County. He was the pioneer of the Yarmouth fishing trade, and he knew these shores for seasons before the year of settle-

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\* Council Minutes, April 30, 1763.

ment, having been one of those who came to fish and then return to their New England homes at the end of the season. As the youngest of three sons, he was kept at home (Kingston, Mass.), to work on the farm. In 1755 he accompanied his father, who was a Captain of Militia, and, while building a fort, a log fell and broke his leg, necessitating amputation below the knee. He could farm no longer, and afterwards he became a Surveyor. But he preferred the sea; and it is as *shoresman* and storekeeper in his future father-in-law's fishing vessel that we first meet with him in the spring of 1761, before the arrival of any intending settlers. He first camped on Tinkham's Island; then at Cook's harbour, where he had a better beach to cure the fish. He busied himself at home in Kingston during the winter of 1761 in getting out the frame of a house, which was of oak, part of which can yet be identified. Being lame, he required a horse for drawing the fish to and from the flakes; and as water was distant from his camping place, he procured a stout canoe, in which he fixed a barrel; and by these expedients he supplemented the loss of his limb. He gradually became a man of considerable influence in the Township. He had a vessel of about 35 or 40 tons, all of oak, in the fishing trade, of which we may describe him as the founder. In her he employed seven or eight men, who, on the well now obsolete mode of payment, were "supplied" from his store. We have already noted that he was the first Registrar; afterwards, he was appointed the first Captain of Militia for both sides of the Chebogue River; in addition to which he held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He died in the year 1821, leaving behind him a good substance, a large family, and a fair fame.

## CHAPTER VII.

CONTINUED INFLUX TILL 1764. FIRST NOTICE OF ARGYLE AND  
PUBNICO. MR. CRAWLEY'S RETURN. PERSONAL REFERENCES.

**U**NILL 1767, after which land had to be bought, intending settlers continued to arrive in no inconsiderable numbers. Nothing is plainer than that for the more part, they were poor men; and such a misfortune as the memorable winter of 1761, which found them in the spring without food and without seed, the suppliants of a Government who declared that "by reason of the great load of debt due by the public, it was unable to assist them," their prospect was one of hard toil. To this however, results have shown they were equal.

In the season of 1763, the settlement was increased by the arrival of several families. Prominent among those, in respect of their numerous descendants, were Cornelius Rogers, Peleg Holmes, Jonathan Utley, Eleazer Hibbard, Eleazer Butler, William and Robert Haskell, Benjamin Robbins, Benj. Crosby, Lemuel Churchill, Levi Horton, and David Hersey. A glance at the *Christian* names shows us the former home and extraction of all of them; whilst a moment's reflection on the Surnames most widely scattered over the County, will satisfy us of the after importance of this season's immigration.

The Committee for laying out lands were kept busily employed in providing for the present, and looking out for

the future. One of the schemes they had was a Town of lesser importance on the Forchue Harbour, than that which was projected on the Chebogue harbour, a scheme to which we have already referred. They intended to locate the principal Town on the projecting land, east of the burying ground on the Chebogue harbour; and the spot is still known by the name of the *Town point*. Here they had settled the site of *the* Town. The proceeding was reasonable; for at this time, and for many years afterwards, Chebogue was the centre of population and influence.

Simultaneously with the arrival of English inhabitants in Yarmouth, some few persons had arrived in the future districts of

#### ARGYLE AND PUBNICO.

There was no difficulty in this part of the County about grants; no grant of the whole of what is known as the Township of Argyle having ever been made. The earliest record we have of any settlers is, "An application from "William Ingols on behalf of several persons who are "arrived at *Pugnico* (Pubnico), and requesting that a small "quantity of land may be allotted to them, as the Town "lots are not yet laid out. The Committee did advise "that ten acres of land be laid out to each family now on "the spot as well as to those families which shall hereafter "arrive there."\* There are no means of ascertaining *ex-actly* who those several persons were, no list or record of any kind having been preserved. Whether Mr. Ingols had taken more than belonged to him, when he spoke for himself and the "several others," it is impossible to say; but,

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\* Council Minutes, May 1st, 1762.

a few months later, the Council “ordered Francis Salter be  
 “accommodated with a first lot at Pugnico, which is to be  
 “laid out to him, *of the cleared lands enclosed there by*  
 “*Mr. Ingols*; and also that ten acres of land be laid out  
 “to the said Francis Salter at Pugnico, agreeable to the  
 “order of Council of the first day of May last, the said ten  
 “acres to be laid out to him, wherever he chooses, so as  
 “the same does not interfere with the persons already set-  
 “tled there.”\*

By the year 1763,

“John Frost and fifteen others settled on Abuptick River. . . .  
 “They have about sixty-four in family, sixty-five cattle, thirty sheep,  
 “twenty hogs, one schooner, twenty-five acres of cleared land, two hundred  
 “and five acres of land cleared from the woods by the inhabitants, and  
 “most of it planted with potatoes and planted with grain.”†

Such is the detailed history of what was shortly afterwards called ARGYLE. That name, by which eventually the whole Township or district became known, was given by Captain Ranald McKinnon, a native of the Western Highlands of Scotland, who had served in the regular army with distinction, and afterwards in this Province, with energy, in completing the expulsion of the French.† In consideration of his services, on the first of April, 1766, he had two thousand acres granted to him, comprising “a  
 “tract of land where he now lives, being a point of land  
 “between the Island Nonparison and Eel Bay and the  
 “river Abuptic, containing five hundred acres. Also, the  
 “Island or Islands called La Tour, lying between the

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\* Minutes August 16, 1762.

† Crawley's Return of 1764.

‡ In 1812, his widow set forth as grounds for a renewal of certain deeds which had been destroyed, the fact that her husband had served in the wars, and had been wounded.

“ Island called Nonparison, granted to Messrs. Crawley and Morris, and the Island called Long Island granted to H. E. the Governor, containing one thousand acres.”

Captain McKinnon had a large family of sons and daughters, though few, if any, of their descendants bearing the name are now in the county. One of his sons, Major John McKinnon, was member for the County of Shelburne in 1823. And one of his daughters, afterwards the wife of Dr. Fletcher, an army physician, was well known in her day for her literary ability. On his arrival about 1762, he first settled on Amirault's Hill, between two and three miles below Tusket village. But there were neither French nor English neighbours there at that time, and in a year or two he removed to the charming spot known as Oak Grove. In both cases, he proved himself a true highlander, for he chose the most elevated sites in the neighbourhood.

The scenery in this locality is marked by uncommon and varied beauty, which opens to the traveller as he winds round the road and is about to cross the Argyle bridge, looking westward. In the foreground are the bridge over the quietly flowing and winding river, with one or two cottages half hidden by the foliage; and in the background the hills successive rise till their summits are crowned with lofty trees; through the opening branches of which, near the close of an autumn day, the western sun's rays are poured, filling the scene with lights and shadows of ever-varying depth. A climb among the still standing oaks to the top of the hill on which once stood the old McKinnon homestead, will well repay the labour. There is little now



to tell the tale of bygone days, save the debris of the old cellar wall, in the vicinity of which a lilac or two, an old thorn, and a few willows, still stand. All that is merely human is gone; the view as of yore remains; and like him who made it, it is *very good*. Around you are the neighbouring hills, but you are on the highest; and at the base of the hill, looking southward, is the main river, studded with numerous islands, breaking up its course. On all sides, the view is made delightful by a most pleasant diversity of wood and water, hill and dale.

It will have been borne in mind that one of the Regulations of Council of 1761, required the Committee laying out lands, to make a return of all the settlers at an early day. Accordingly, in the month of June, 1764, just three years after the first landing, a return was made to Halifax, by John Crawley. It is much too interesting a paper to pass over. It is

THE FIRST PUBLIC RETURN;

and is here inserted whole :—

RETURN OF SETTLERS, WITH FAMILIES AND STOCK, IN THE  
TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH, IN 1763-4.

NAMES.	No. of Family	Cattle,	Sheep.	Hogs.	School- ers.	Acres of Land.
John Crawley,.....	4	14	...	3	...	6
Ephraim Cook,.....	3	11	7	...	...	11
George Ring,.....	3	12	27	3	1	4
Benjamin Darling,.....	4	...	...	3	...	3
Ebenezer Haley,.....	9	3	7	1	...	3
John McKinnon,.....	4	5	...	3	...	4
Consider Fuller,.....	5	2	7	1	...	5
Roger Merithew,.....	9	7	...	3	...	7
Tim'y Robertson,.....	3	2	...	3	...	2
Wells Moreton,.....	4	4	...	3	...	2
Samuel Wood,.....	9	...	...	3	...	2
Moses Perry,.....	10	9	13	6	...	2
Joshua Burgess, Senr.,.....	8	7	...	3	...	6
Joshua Burgess, Jun.,.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Jonathan Crosby,.....	5	2	...	3	...	6
Benjamin Crosby,.....	6	4	...	7	...	10
Seth Barnes,.....	3	15	9	...	...	...
Peleg Holmes,.....	9	12	8	6	1	5

RETURN OF SETTLERS, WITH FAMILIES AND STOCK, IN THE  
TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH, IN 1763-4-*Continued.*

NAMES.	No. of Family	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Schoon- ers.	Acres of Land.
Samuel Godfrey,.....	3	6	...	2	...	3
Prince Godfrey,.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ebenezer Ellis,.....	5	10	12	3	...	3
William Curtis, .....	5	4	...	1	...	1
Edward Tinkham,.....	6	14	...	1	...	1
Benjamin Robbins, .....	4	11	...	1	...	6
Cornelius Rogers,.....	2	7	9	1	...	2
Moses Scott,.....	4	7	18	1	...	5
Samuel Aderton,.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nathan Nickerson,.....	5	3	4	...	...	3
Patrick Gowen,.....	3	6	6	...	...	4
James Robbins,.....	8	21	22	5	...	5
David Hersey,.....	3	1	...	1	...	...
Moses Gowen,.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
David Hersey, Jr.,.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lemuel Churchill,.....	1	6	...	...	...	2
TOTAL AT TEBOGUE,.....	156	207	149	67	2	117
Samuel Harris,.....	10	3	...	2	...	2
Joseph Sanders,.....	8	...	...	1	...	2
Seled Landers,.....	6	8	...	1	...	2
Joseph Pitman, .....	5	...	...	1	...	2
Eleazer Butler,.....	6	5	...	1	...	2
Pheneas Durkee,.....	7	16	2	8	...	10
Samuel Oats,.....	7	5	...	3	1	1
Jonathan Woodberry,.....	5	4	...	1	...	1
James Philpot,.....	7	...	...	5	...	...
William Haskell,.....	4	1	10	2	...	2
Eben, Moulton,.....	2	2	...	...	...	2
Joseph Stewart,.....	4	...	...	...	...	1
Jonathan Baker,.....	1	3	...	...	...	5
Elishama Eldridge, .....	7	7	...	2	...	4
Judah Agard, .....	4	6	...	1	...	3
Benjamin Brown,.....	4	...	...	...	...	1
John Perry,.....	1	...	...	...	...	2
Robert Haskell,.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Robert Durkee,.....	1	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL ON CAPE FORCHUE RIVER,.....	90	60	12	28	1	45
TOTAL IN TOWNSHIP,.....	246	267	161	95	3	162

This return is accompanied by the rough calculation before given of the probable number of persons in Argyle; Mr. Crawley saying that "the distance prevented a particular return in time."

It is a very curious circumstance, that this return omits the names of several persons of whom we have proof that they were here at the time the return was made. John Richardson, Andrew Durkee, Levi Horton, Eleazer Hibbard are all omitted. By some curious accident, even the name



of Josiah Beal, with whom Mr. Crawley must have had, as an active member of Committee, continued intercourse, is left out. It will be seen by this return that *Tebogue*, as it is called, was a place of twice greater importance than Cape Forchue. The names of several persons here mentioned suggest this as the most fitting place for

#### A FEW BRIEF PERSONAL DETAILS.

It will be seen, on glancing at Mr. Crawley's list, that several were young men, little more than minors; and that others had considerable establishments. Thus, George Ring had a family of eight; and as we have already seen that he owned a fishing vessel and employed men, this may account for it.

John McKinnon settled at Chebogue Point. He was a brother of Captain Ranald, at Argyle; having served the Government, he was rewarded with large grants of land in the Township. Altogether he had 2664 acres. He and his wife were drowned in the Grand Tuskett sluice while on their way to visit his brother at Argyle. His descendants are scattered throughout the County.

Cornelius Rogers, whose descendants are also numerous, was in all probability a direct descendant of John Rogers who suffered at Smithfield. The connexion is traceable between Cornelius and his ancestors, who came over in the "Mayflower."

William Curtis, who came from Marblehead, built his house near the site of the new poor-house. He was an original grantee; and, as if "coming events cast their shadows before," having been robbed of his property by a lawyer named Prout who lived at Murphy's Bridge, he be-

came for many years a charge upon the Town. Prout was handled in the way, as the story has it, that they do sailors who for the first time cross the line.

Moses Scott was a brother of the Rev. Jonathan Scott, for many years the Congregational minister in Chebogue. His descendants are as numerous as for the more part they are prosperous.

David Hersey, or as it afterwards became corrupted, Hassey, lived near to Ephraim Cook, who built a saw and a grist mill, the former of which was managed by Hassey; and was long afterwards known as "Hassey's mill."

James Brown's descendants are quite numerous, although the *family* name is extinct. He came from Ipswich, Mass., in the year 1767.

With regard to John Crawley, who made the return, little of his antecedents is known before he came to Yarmouth in the spring of 1762. He had a brother and nephew who were both grantees, who came here after him, but who did not remain long. Whether Edmund and Joseph Crawley, who obtained grants on Nonparison in 1763, were relatives, near or distant, has not been satisfactorily established. Mr. Crawley was the first *acting* Justice, and the first Custos in this Township. He was a man superior to the general run of the settlers in business ability. He was appointed by the Council one of the Committee for settling the Township, and he was constantly engaged, one way or another, in public affairs. He frequently served on Committees for examining Town matters, and generally presided at public meetings. He also acted as Judge of Common Pleas until his death in 1807. He was twice married. By

the latter marriage, which was very late in life, he had two sons, one of whom is our respected townsman of the same name, who is also, I believe, the only living male representative of the second generation in the Township of Yarmouth.

## CHAPTER VIII.

INCREASE BETWEEN 1764-7. THE TOWNSHIP GRANT. MARKS OF PROGRESS. GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

**B**ETWEEN the time of Mr. Crawley's return and the draughting of the Township grant, dated April the 7th, 1767, a space less than three years, there must have been over seventy arrivals; even if we make an allowance of thirty absentees, who, nevertheless, were grantees. In the return before referred to it is said that

"John Walker, ——— Corney, ——— Reding, Nathan Brown, James Matters, Jonathan Corney, ——— Sewell, John Bailey,—family and "stock are coming down this summer from New England."

The Corneys were plainly the families of Corning; Reding was Benjamin Redding; and James Matters, James Mattenly.

But besides those, who were all Mr. Crawley could speak of with certainty, there were Andrew Lovitt, whose numerous and well-to-do representatives are around us; Hezekiah Bunker, after whom the island so called, was named; and others less known. During the season of 1765, Richard, the ancestor of the Rose family, arrived; Nathaniel Elwell,\*

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\* An "elderly Lady," still living, speaking of this singular old settler, says that "Nathaniel Elwell passed away from this world about sixty years since. "I remember him well: a little old man in his queer old-fashioned dress, "broad-skirted coat, short breeches, grey stockings, and shoes with buckles, "He was a professed unbeliever in Christianity, and remained so as long as "he lived. His favorite book was one of Paine's works, which he always

of Almanac celebrity;\* and David Pearl, around whose family fortunes fact has thrown an air of romance. To these may be added Daniel Crocker, Elias Trask and Jonathan Scott, as being noteworthy for the influence which they in their lifetime, or their descendants after them, have had on the fortunes of this community. Although the document is lengthy, I have been unable to believe that it could have been omitted with advantage. I have therefore inserted the list of grantees, amongst whom, in three divisions, the whole Township was divided, with the exception of four shares retained by the Government, “to be disposed of as the Governour, Lieut. Governour, or “Commander-in-Chief for the said Province, for the time “being, may hereafter direct.” I may here remark, as being somewhat curious, and inexplicable at this late day, that several persons, who are well known to have been in the Township when the grant was made, were excluded. Such were Nathan Utley, Levi Horton and Elishama Eldridge.

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“carried about with him, and was anxious to force upon the attention of all “whom he could prevail upon to read it. His son Hezekiah was quite a “different man. He lives in the favourable recollection of many, having “departed this life in 1846. Although weak in the head, from an injury “received in battle, he was a worthy christian man. Connected with this “wound, a curious circumstance occurred. He left home in early life, “joined the navy, and served under Admiral Duncan in the battle of “Camperdown, in 1797. He there met with a severe injury, and news “came to his friends that he had died from its effects. In consequence of “the intelligence, his funeral sermon was preached in the old Baptist “Meeting House, by the late Rev. Harris Harding. I was myself present “at the service. He was thus given up for dead; but the long lost one at “length unexpectedly returned, was married, and lived in peace for forty- “nine years afterwards, when he at length died at a good old age, and his “funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Moody.”

\* The most generally received version of the Almanac is, I believe, this: —that the first twenty-four hours of the last quarter of the moon, rule that, and the next two quarters.

LIST OF THE GRANTEES OF THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH,  
GRANT DATED APRIL 7TH, 1767.

John McKinnon, Benj. Ellenwood, Fannel Harris, Ebenezer Healy, George Ring, James Robbins, David Hersey, Edward Tinkham, Nathan Weston, Nathan Nickerson, Joshua Burgess, Peleg Holmes, Moses Perry, Phineas Durkee, William Haskill, Nathaniel Elwell, Seled Landers, Joseph Landers, Ebenezer Corning, Andrew Lovitt, John Sollows, Joseph Pitman, Ebenezer Clark, Jeremiah Allen, John Crawley, Benj. Darling, Thomas Moore, Jonathan Scott, David Pearl, Job Pease, John Richardson, James Brown, Nathan Brown, Abigail Robbins, Roger Merrithew, Timothy Robinson, Moses Scott, Wells Moulton, Elisha Eldridge, Samuel Godfrey, Ephraim Cook, Cyrus Symonds, Josiah Beal.	Seth Barnes, Daniel Crocker, Ebenezer Ellis, Elias Trask, Lemuel Churchill, Patrick Gowen, William Curtis, Cornelius Rogers, George Bridgeo, Jonathan Crosby, Dominicus Sewell, Jonathan Woodbury, Jonathan Baker, Samuel Ellenwood, Judah Agard, John Perry, John McKinnon, John McKinnon, Jr., James McKinnon, Norman McKinnon, Martin McKinnon, Abner Hall, James Kelley, Eleazer Butler, Ebenezer Moulton, Eleazer Hibbard, Benjamin Brown, Robert Haskill, Henry Coggins, Joseph Stewart, Richard Rose, Samuel Dove, John Walker, Benj. Redding, Nathan Porter, John Symonds, Prince Godfrey, Jonathan Corning, James Mattenly, William Haskill, Sr., William Salter, Thomas Sullivan,	Thomas Sinnet, John Bounds Moulton, James Gilfillan, Ebenezer Moulton, Jr., Benj. Merrithew, William Marshall, Thomas Rogers, David Harris, Stephen Gullison, Stilson Hilton, Samuel Porter, Nehemiah Porter, Jr., Edward Crosby, James Newry, William Haskill, Jr., Moses Haskill, John Crawley, Jr., James Crawley, Nehemiah Porter, John Trefry, Paul Bunker, William Robinson, Josiah Godfrey, Amos Hilton, Benj. Morgan, Samuel Allen, Adam Brown, Alexander Godfrey, Hezekiah Bunker, John Killam, Joshua Trefry, Barnabas Eldridge, Lydia Somes, Thomas Salter, William Hammond, William Moore, John Vergy, Moses Hooper, Josiah Beal, Jr., James Beal, Solomon Day, Jeremiah Allen, Jr.
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The following, as set forth in this grant, are

THE METES AND BOUNDS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH :

“ Beginning at the Stony Beach at the North side of the harbour of Cape  
“ Fourchu, and running Northward, measuring on the sea beach nine  
“ hundred and fifty chains, then to run into the Country course North



“sixty-nine degrees East, measuring twelve hundred, and thirty chains, “thence South twenty-one degrees, East till it meets with the River Tuskett; “and to begin from the first boundary and to run along the sea coast “Southerly till it comes to Little River, and to be bounded by said river as “far as high water flows, then to run North sixty-six degrees, East till it “meets lands laid out unto Robert Wilmot and others, to be bounded by “said lands of Robert Wilmot and others till it comes to the River Tuskett, “and to be bounded by the said River Tuskett till it meets the Northern “boundary first described.”

As nearly as we are able to decide from different considerations, there were probably between twenty and thirty of those 132 grantees who were not in the Province at this time; and later on, we shall see that many, from different causes, finally lost their lands.

We have no reason to think that Sealed Landers would lose any time in setting up the grist mill. He had every inducement to get it into operation as soon as possible. His own advantage and the necessities of the people would alike urge him to its completion. In the face of this, it is a little difficult to see the meaning of Mr. Crawley's remark that there are “a saw mill and a grist mill *erecting* in the said Township.” The grist mill was undoubtedly Mr. Landers', and the saw mill was probably that erected by Ephraim Cook at Little River. John Walker, Landers' brother-in-law, was associated with him in the working of the mill; and, ere long,—it being about as necessary to have lumber as to have meal,—a saw mill was erected on the eastern side of the stream, just opposite the grist mill. To some extent the interests of the two sets of millers were antagonistic; but an equitable arrangement having been made, an instrument was signed by all the parties concerned. As the earliest document of the kind made in the Township, it is not unworthy of a place here; we therefore insert it:

"This indenture, agreement and covenant, made and executed this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, by us—between Seled Landers and John Walker, both of Yarmouth, in Queens County, and Province of Nova Scotia, on the one part, and Phineas Durkee, Eleazer Butler, and William Herskell, all of Yarmouth aforesaid, on the other part—witnesseth, that whereas there is a dam erected and built, now standing on the fresh stream or river near the new dwelling house of the said Seled Landers, and the said Landers and Walker have built and now improve a grist mill on the westerly side of the said stream or river, and the other party have a saw mill on the easterly side of said stream or river, and the said dam is for the common use and benefit of both said millers, and now the said Landers and Walker, on their part, do covenant and agree to maintain and keep in good repair the whole of the westerly end of said dam, so far as to middle or centre of said dam, to be computed and measured from the said two mills, that is, to be divided in the middle half way, between said saw mill and grist mill, and to keep and maintain said dam so high as to raise seven feet of water at least in the floom of said grist mill, as it is now built, and in like manner to keep in repair their half of said dam as long as a grist mill shall be there continued; and the said Phineas Durkee, Eleazer Butler and William Herskell, on their part, do covenant and agree to maintain and keep in repair the other half of said dam, from the middle, as aforesaid, to the eastern bank or shore, of the same height as aforesaid, so long as the said saw mill shall be there continued, and also not to draw off the water at the floom of the said saw mill, at any time when the same is wanted for the use of the said grist mill, so low as not to leave four feet and a half head of water in the grist mill floom. And for the true and faithful performance of all and singular the articles, covenant and agreement, each party respectively, in manner aforesaid, according to the intent, meaning, and most reasonable construction thereof, we, the said parties, do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, each party to the other party, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof, we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed,

SEALED LANDERS,  
JOHN WALKER,  
PHINEAS DURKEE,  
ELEAZER BUTLER,  
WILLIAM HERSKELL.

Signed, sealed and delivered }  
in the presence of } ELEAZER HIBBARD." \*


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\* From the original agreement in possession of Samuel Killam, Esqr.



## CHAPTER IX.

OPENING UP OF THE COUNTRY BY ROADS. PUBLIC WORSHIP.  
FIRST MINISTERS. CHEBOGUE CHURCH RAISED.

HE decision of the question as to who were the possessors of the soil, and where that soil was, the raising of mills for different purposes, together with the very gradual extension of the fishing trade, gave an impulse to a matter of vital importance, viz :

### THE BUILDING OF ROADS.

Good roads, as no nation ever knew better than the ancient Romans, are the very marrow of the prosperity and progress of a Country. No doubt but travelling from place to place, in the first instance, must have been at once wearisome and dangerous; both of which are illustrated in Sealed Landers' long journeys to and from Crocker's Point, by way of Chebogue Point, and the absence of any kind of road from Chebogue to Argyle, necessitating a journey through treacherous waters in an open boat, as when John and Mrs. McKinnon lost their lives.

"Roads there were none. The rugged and rocky beach formed the only  
"path over which the poorer people could carry, on their shoulders, a little  
"modicum of corn, when they could get it, to Landers' grist mill at Milton,  
"which, with a saw mill erected over the same dam, was one of the earliest  
"attempts at improvement. The few who possessed boats made use of  
"the water as their highway, and the only other mode of communication  
"for several years were crooked and muddy foot-tracks, winding around

“stumps and over rocks, ascending every hill that could be found, not, as one might be led to imagine, for the sake of descending it on the other side, but to avoid the impassable swamps which, in spite of this precaution, would now and then present a complete obstruction to the wayfarer’s progress. The intercourse between Yarmouth and Chebogue was carried on by following an Indian foot-path, marked out by blazed trees.” \*

And up till a certain point of time, there was little to induce, and nothing to compel the settlers to make public roads, or to do more than simply clear the approaches to their several dwellings. But I think that when once the Township was allotted, there were new reasons for fresh activity in improving the means of travel. No one, until now, knew where or what his lot would be; and they appear to have felt that before the question of ownership was settled, they could not, with any justice or prudence, incur the expense of making highways.

\* But the very next year after, viz., in 1768, there was very considerable activity at least in surveying, if not in actual work. Roads have to be surveyed before they are built. The first road that was laid out in this County, was one with which all who live in the Town are very familiar. It ran from the head of the Salt Pond at Chegoggin to Milton Bridge, and on south through the present Town, past the Sand-beach and Cove, to the corner of Hilton’s road, sending off a branch to Bunker’s Island (so called from the brothers Bunker, who owned it); and afterwards continued from Hilton’s corner to Rocky Nook, now called Rockville; but of this extension there is no record.

But, although the first to be laid out, this was neither the most important nor the first to be made. It was only

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\* Dr. H. G. Farish.

a country road. The second that was laid out claimed precedence, for it was called

“THE HIGHWAY IN THE TOWN OF YARMOUTH,”

and extended from William Curtis' house, which stood on the west side of the road, exactly opposite the old poor-house, down the west side of the Chebogue river, past the Chebogue Burying Ground and Rocky Nook to Chebogue Point. This was designed to be the great thoroughfare of the County. So man proposes; but God disposes. It is not exactly so.

The next road that was laid out was on the east side of Chebogue harbour, and extended from Pinkney's point to Durkee's Island; and the two following were respectively that from Moody's to Gowen's corner, and Wyman's road, extending from central Chebogue to Hibbard's corner.\* All those roads were laid out in one year, viz. 1768; and I believe we have stated the true reason for the impetus which such work received. There was nothing more done in this way till 1772, when Lovitt's road, as far as the dyke, was laid out. And in the same year, that on the west side of Yarmouth harbour from the head of the Salt Pond at Chegoggin to Fish Point, was surveyed. About the same time the cross road from Hilton's corner at the Cove (Indian “*Walnaic*”), to the old Chebogue Meeting House, was laid out.†

Allusion is made in an early Record to a road existing in 1774 between the old poor-house and what is now called Arcadia, going as far as the bridge. All that is here stated,

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\* Proprietors' Book, pp. 32, 36, 39, 57, 58.

† Proprietors' Book, pp. 98, 99, 160, 168.

together with the laying out of a road across Bunker's Island in 1778, and that on the east side of Chebogue River from Durkee's Island to Arcadia, comprises the whole of the work, either surveyed or done, during the first twenty years of the settlement.

As for Argyle, it is doubtful whether for many years after this there were any roads worthy of the name. That district, never having been granted as a whole, but many of its most valuable lands given away to men who never saw them, suffered all the disadvantages of absenteeism and the want of combined interest. It is in no spirit of neglect that the Township of Argyle has no fuller notice in those and all other topics; but simply from the circumstance that where records and facts are wanting, details cannot be written.

\* PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The extraction and former homes of the majority of the new settlers, is a sufficient ground for expecting them to have been men of strong religious views.\* They were nearly all New Englanders; and so, with very rare exceptions, Congregationalists.

Amongst the first settlers there were many who preached. Two of those were Ebenezer Moulton, who is described as having been "the first who preached in Yarmouth;" and Mr. Samuel Wood, who resided at Chebogue. Mr. Moulton was of the Baptist persuasion; and whilst Mr. Wood appears to have preached at Chebogue, Mr. Moulton

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\* As early as the year 1675, one of the inhabitants was fined twelve shillings "for breaking the Sabbath." The nature of the offence is unknown; but even with a wide margin, such an institution, well enforced in these days, would yield a considerable revenue.

preached at Cape Forchue. He lived near to what is now corrupted into Elder Head, from the circumstance that he, an Elder, lived in the neighbourhood.\* He came from Brainfield, Mass., in 1761, whither he returned in 1773.

Mr. Frost, who came to Argyle in or about 1762, was in the habit of preaching at Chebogue.

Mr. Nehemiah Porter, who came from Ipswich in 1767, remained here till about 1771, when he returned to Massachusetts; and in the year 1765 the Rev. Jonathan Scott, for twenty years pastor of the Congregational church, arrived.

To these may be added the name of Aaron Bancroft, who came from Reading in Massachusetts in 1780, and to which he returned in 1783. This gentleman was the father of the well known American historian. From the same place another prominent citizen, Samuel Sheldon Poole, had come in 1775.

This looks like a formidable company of Preachers for a very small population; but in all probability there was this likeness to the Apostle in all of them, "they laboured with their own hands."

For the first five years, stated religious meetings were held in the several localities in different private houses. At length, on the 22nd day of July, 1766,

#### THE FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING

designed for the worship of Almighty God in the Township of Yarmouth, was raised at Chebogue. The building was framed, boarded and roofed by subscription, and in

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\* The original Elder's Head, or the spot where the Elder lived, is the projecting flat land which lies to the southward of the point now commonly called Elder Head.

this state it was used for seven years. At length, in 1773 the outside was finished, and pews and seats erected in the lower part. Eighteen years after the raising of this structure,\* the meeting house in Cape Forchue Society was erected. The raising of the frame was begun on the 27th, and was completed on the 28th of July, 1784. The finishing of this house was slow. There was no glass in it till 1790; and in 1791, there were no seats in it, excepting rough boards laid down loosely, no pews, and no pulpit.† The principle upon which, necessarily, work of

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\* One of the carpenters who worked on this primitive Chebogue Meeting House was David Pearl. He was connected with the Butlers on the hill. It happened when one of his daughters, a Miss Pearl, was staying at Mrs. Butler's that an English man-of-war anchored in the sound. The commander, Captain Blamey, with some of his officers, came on shore, and took tea at Mrs. Butler's. The Captain was so fascinated with Miss Pearl, who waited on them, that he very shortly afterwards proposed marriage, which was accepted. They were married at Mrs. Butler's by a magistrate. When he took her on board, her youngest brother, James, accompanied her. Her husband afterwards became Admiral Blamey; and her brother James, after serving as midshipman, finally rose to be captain. He sailed in an Embassy to China, where his successful management secured for him the honour of knighthood. He became Sir James Pearl,—the first and, so far, only Yarmouth boy who has become a baronet. But what *has* been, may be again. He visited this country about the year 1827, to look after some land formerly owned by his family, as well as other lands granted to him in Kemptville, in consideration of his services. When the late Mr. William Robertson was in England, he saw Mrs. Blamey living not far from London, in great pomp and luxuriance.

Although Sir James stands the sole Knight of our own raising, many who were born and bred in this country have risen to positions of eminence in other parts. Instances of this,—not to mention any more,—are the late Hon. Ezra Churchill and the Hon. Benj. B. Redding, both great-grandsons of early settlers. The former gentleman was for many years a member of the Local Legislature, and afterwards a Dominion Senator; whilst the latter has filled, and does yet fill, many important and responsible positions in the State of California.

† Scott's Record of the Congregational Church.







TABERNACLE CHURCH.  
CONGREGATIONAL



this kind was done, was essentially "pay and go." There were no banks to discount; nor was the principle of mortgaging practicable.

The former of those two buildings was taken down in 1820, another, more commodious, having been erected during the same year, a few hundred yards from its site. Since then, a third, still more commodious, has been erected. The difficulties under which the first building was erected, may be partially realized by reflecting for a moment on the condition in which for years the worshippers were glad to use it. And as one evidence of our temporal prosperity, I suppose it is not saying too much to affirm that many individual descendants of the first settlers could now alone build and complete, outside and inside, comfortably and even elegantly, such a structure, much more easily than could their forefathers, with all their united efforts.\* The reader has here a view of the TABERNACLE, the Congregational place of worship in the Town, and further reference to which is elsewhere made.

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\* Although Chebogue had its place of worship seventeen years before Yarmouth, it is worth recording that the religiously disposed inhabitants of Cape Forchue formed themselves into a church on September 2nd, 1767. There were but nine male members, including the pastor—the Rev. Nehemiah Porter; and it is interesting to observe how earnest the people were, after seven years enforced neglect of christian ordinances. Although there could hardly have been more than 140 persons altogether in the Settlement, by reference to the Record we find that no fewer than thirty children and one adult received the sacrament of baptism within one month.

## CHAPTER X.

TOWNSHIP OF ARGYLE. WHEN SET APART. SUCCESSIVE  
SETTLEMENT OF ARGYLE, TUSKET, EEL BROOK  
AND PUBNICO. THE D'ENTREMONTs.



ON the 6th of July, 1771, it was resolved by the Council "that the lands lying between the Township of Yarmouth and Barrington be erected into a Township, and to be called by the name of

"ARGYLE."

This was just ten years after the settlement of Yarmouth, and the inhabitants being comparatively few, the circumstances had not demanded any formal designation of the district. But frequent grants and continuous settling in an undefined territory was troublesome, hence the action of the Council. Land grants in Argyle to persons non-resident, were frequent and important. Already Lieut. Ranald McKinnon's settlement and grant have been detailed. Subsequently, on September 6th, 1773, grants were made to Edmund and Joseph Crawley, of 1000 acres, on the peninsula called Nonparison.\* And on the

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\* This island, called corruptly NONPARISON, got its name "NON PRISON" from this circumstance: At the deportation about 1758, a number of Acadians, who had been collected, ready to be taken to Boston, were, till arrangements were completed, placed on this island, which was thought to be a safe place. But between wading and swimming, they managed to escape; and the same parties afterwards appropriately named it, in derision, NON PRISON.

same date, a grant of 1000 to John Morris, consisting of the whole Island, now known as Morris's Island. In October, 1765, some of the most beautiful and valuable lands on the Tusket River had been granted, amounting, in the aggregate, to 10,000 acres, to Governor Wilmot and other members of his family; and about the same time, 2000 acres to the Rev. John Breynton; all of whom were non-residents. I trace much of the subsequent stagnation of the Township of Argyle to this fact, that its best lands were owned by persons who never saw them, and who were in no way concerned about their improvement, further than the question what they would bring.

Already we have seen that as early as 1763, John Frost, and fifteen other heads of families, had settled at Argyle. Here those sixteen, together with seven others, who had subsequently arrived, settled, without any distinct tenure, until the 22nd of June, 1771, when they presented a memorial to the Council, setting forth "That they had "settled themselves, in virtue of Governor Lawrence's "proclamation, and had there cultivated lands; therefore, "praying that they may have a grant of the said lands, "amounting to two thousand acres, and three small islands "containing one hundred and twenty acres."\* This petition was granted on July the 10th of the same year.

Prominent amongst the petitioners are the well-known names of Frost, Goodwin, Nickerson, and Spinney,—all of whom were from New England. The last named family, that of John Spinney, who came from Portsmouth, with seven sons, is as striking an example as can anywhere be found of

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\* Council Minutes.

numerical increase. I am informed, by an old and respectable member of the family, that John Spinney, who came to Abuptic in 1762, is the ancestor of probably five hundred living descendants, about half of whom are in the County.

Similarly wide spread is the family of Frost, two members of which, John Frost, Esq., and Captain Jeremiah, were prominent men in their day. John, besides being a preacher, was also a magistrate,—and in neither capacity did he escape without serious trouble. On the 8th of July, 1775, the complaint of Ranald McKinnon, J. P. for Queen's County, was read before the Council, setting forth that "He had been assaulted and knocked down by "John and Hugh Nickerson, and that on complaint to "Mr. Frost, one of the Justices of the Peace, for redress, "he could obtain no other answer, than that the said "Nickerson had already lodged a complaint against the "said McKinnon. It was ordered that a copy of the complaint be sent to the said Frost, and that he be called on "to answer it." The answer confesses "He had found "the offenders and acknowledges his ignorance of the due "method of proceeding." The Council "Resolved that "the said Mr. Frost should be suspended from the office "of Justice of the Peace, until further order." As he *did* exercise his office afterwards, it is evident he was reinstated. But he got into much more serious trouble. In the month of August, 1775, the Militia having been called out, in consequence of the attitude of affairs in the New England States, John Frost, Esq., and Captain Jeremiah Frost, were complained of by Benoni D'Entremont, and other French Acadians, of harassing them. Joseph Crawley

appeared before the Council, substantiated the charges, and proceeded to prefer others to the effect—

“That the said Captain had used arguments to seduce the Acadians from their duty, by telling them they would find the advantage of taking part with the Americans.”

And further declared that—

“Justice Frost, in one of his public discourses, expressed his hopes and wishes that the British forces in America might be returned to England confuted and confused.”

The result was the opinion of the Council—

“That Jeremiah Frost, Captain of the Militia in Argyle, be dismissed from any command in said Militia, and from any other employment under Government.”\*

The Governor, having considered the state of the Militia in the Township of Argyle, and the disposition of the New England people and the Acadians there, and the necessity of putting them under a command of a proper and well qualified person, proposed that

“Lieut. McKinnon, who had been long resident there, and well acquainted with the inhabitants, and having already a command in the Militia there, do take on him the command of all the Militia in the County of Queens, and of the French Canadians in the County of Clare, with the rank of Colonel of Militia. And, in order to put the Militia of that County on a proper footing, especially as from the declaration of Mr. Joseph Crawley it appears that pains had been taken by ill-minded persons to seduce the French Acadians from their allegiance to the King.”

The Governor further proposed—

“That Mr. McKinnon do, without loss of time, proceed to Argyle with twenty men of the recruits now raising here for the King’s service, and be furnished with four barrels of gunpowder and ball in proportion, to be by him accounted for.”

And the Governor acquainted the Council—

“That he thought it would be proper to recommend Mr. McKinnon to the General, for the rank of Captain in the army.”†

All of which was done.

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\* Council Records.

† Council Minutes, August 23rd, 1775.

Leaving the Argyle settlement, we must retrace our steps once more in point of time to 1767. In that year many of the

FRENCH ACADIANS,

who had been carried away, returned to Nova Scotia, from which they had been banished.\* Their's was certainly a hard lot. Distrusted by the English, those of them who did not seek refuge in France, who were carried to the States, were finally driven from thence as Papists. It will be remembered that the D'Entremonts, who did not flee to their ancestral home, were carried to Roxbury and Walpole, in Mass. They came back in the year mentioned above, after about ten years' exile. And on the 5th of October, eighteen families, indiscriminately described as "Acadians," having applied for land whereon to settle, it was advised "that on their taking the oath of allegiance, land should "be assigned to them in the neighbourhood of Barrington "and Yarmouth."† Some of those families settled finally at Pubnico, and others at Eel Brook. The names will show at a glance that all were not Acadians; but other circumstances indicate that although some of them were purely English in descent, they were probably bound together by the ties of a common faith. As co-religionists they were in search of a home where they could enjoy their religion free and unmolested. On the 6th of Novem-

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\* There is ground for believing, however, that the deportation was not so complete as tradition has made it. As reliable information comes to light, it will be found that considerable numbers of the French Acadians fled to the woods and lived, for years even, among the Indians. Others again were not disturbed; Victor Babine, on Pierre Point, was one of those happy exceptions.

† Council Minutes, October 5th, 1767.



ber, 1771, their request for land was granted. Then upwards of 2000 acres were granted to Philip Brown, Walter Larkin, Benjamin Sealy, Langè Amereau, Charles Belliveau, Abel Duon, Peletiah Goodwin, Joseph, Paul, and Benoni D'Entremont. There is no doubt but that, although for the more part the descendants of the Larkins and other families are now Protestant, they were at first apparently bound to the French Acadians by religious considerations. There are records of an early date of members of their families having been baptised, confirmed, married, and buried as Roman Catholics.\* The families of Hines, Larkins, Murphy, and Lennox, were originally of Irish extraction. Nearly opposite the house of Mr. Manasseh Larkin, at the head of the river, stood the primitive Acadian Chapel and Presbytery, and nearer the shore, on a beautiful knoll, the traditional last resting place of the pre-expulsion Acadians is still pointed out: but there is no trace left of its former sacred character, and it is now used as a fish-curing ground.

On the property of Mr. Reuben Larkins is the first English burial ground, which was used from about 1767. It lies in a most ruinous and decayed condition, without any marks of loving care. Briars and thorns cover the old tombstones, many of which have fallen and lie broken and neglected.

Once more then we find the

#### D'ENTREMONT FAMILY

occupying their ancestral domain. They settled at Pubnico Point, on the west side of the harbour. There was plenty of fowl, moose, and fish; and all the water and land

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\* Register of St. Peter's, Pubnico.

convenience they desired. The story of their return is well told by the Curé Goudot :—

“They landed on the shores of Nova Scotia. One of the D’Entremonts “reached Halifax, and the Governour who knew at least from history, the “family of the D’Entremonts, asked him where he and his family were going? “‘To Canada to enjoy our religion,’ replied he. ‘Stay here,’ said the Gover- “nor, “establish yourselves upon whatever part of the coast you please, and “I promise to supply you once a year with a priest.’ They chose Pobomkon, “which had belonged to their ancestors: and the Governor faithful to his “word, sent them every year a Canadian Priest, to whom the English “Government granted £60 per annum.”\*

The following is the genealogical table of the D’Entremont family, so far as it applies to the fifth generation of those who are now in this County. The correctness of it is certified by the French historian E. Rameau, and is taken from a paper in his handwriting left by him in the Parish Register of Pubnico : I have left out the collateral branches :

Philippe—Jacques—Jacques.	Joseph.	CYRILLE,
		CELESTIN,
		JOSEPH ELI.
	Paul.	JACQUES,
		ETIENNE,
		BENJAMIN,
		HILAIRE,
		JOSEPH LEVY,
		GABRIEL.
	Benoni.	<i>Simon,†</i>
		<i>Jean,</i>
		<i>Joseph Vincent,</i>
		JOSEPH,
		PHILIPPE,
		MARC.

\* Curé Goudot. Parish Register of St. Peter’s, Pubnico.

† Those names italicised represent living survivors of the 5th generation.



Philippe was he who arrived in 1691, as first Baron of Pobomecon, and his sons Abraham, Philippe, and Jacques—the last of whom only is here named,—were married to the daughters of De La Tour. One or two persons still living, recollect having seen the old men Paul and Benoni. The latter was the first French Acadian magistrate in the Province; an office to which he was appointed about 1810; and he was also a Judge in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. His son Simon, who is the oldest living member of that family, was the second magistrate, the first French member of Assembly; and also the first French collector of Customs.

The French settlement which is known as

#### TUSKET RIVER,

below the village, was settled about 1766, immediately after Ranald McKinnon vacated his first residence on Amirault's Hill for his second home at Argyle, by Jacques Amirau (corrupted from Amirault into other forms, as *Amero* and even *Mero*), Joseph Moulaison, Jean Pierre Muis and Charles Doucette. The district known as

#### EEL BROOK, .

(Indian, OOPTOMAGŌGIN, “the place for eels,”) was settled, as was also the Wedge, about the same time as Pubnico. The same causes operated in both cases. Eel Brook was taken possession of in 1767 by seven Acadians, none of whom had been deported. They were Jean Bourque, Dominique Pothier, Joseph Babin, Pierre Surette, Pierre Muis, Louis Muis, and Pierre Le Blanc;—the last named for many years having for the more part, in common with other Acadian families, adopted the English form of their name.

Dominique Pothier is said to have been one of twenty-nine, who escaped from a prison in Port Royal, by making a hole with their pocket knives, under the prison floor, to the outside of the prison court, a distance of twelve yards.

#### THE WEDGE

(Indian "Nizigouziack," and "Olsegon") was likewise settled by returning Acadians in 1767. They were originally four in number, viz: Eustace Corporon, Pierre Robicheau, Jean Doucette and Pierre Inard.\* Eustace Corporon was brought back from Boston, where he and others had been carried, about the year 1758, to pilot a vessel looking after Acadians, chiefly in the Tusket and Argyle Rivers, with which he was well acquainted. They explored the Tusket, on the banks of which Corporon saw Indians, who however would not injure him.† They left the Tusket for the Abuptic, and while lying at the mouth of the river, a boat's crew landed on a marsh, on which were some sheep; the Indians were waiting ready for them. There were eight men left dead on the marsh; and Corporon took to the woods with the Indians. The French Acadian is now a most important element in this County; and if the numerical increase continues for a hundred years in the same ratio as it has during the past century, and the English

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\* I am indebted to John Bourque, Esq. and J. B. Le Blanc, Esq., of Eel Brook, and Simon D'Entremont, Esq., of Pubnico, for much of this information. The names of those gentlemen are a guarantee for accuracy.

† A curious and interesting illustration of the very friendly terms on which the Indians and the French lived before the expulsion, is found in an old letter written from Cherbourg in 1764, by one of the Refugees, to her friends at Pubnico. The writer, Margaritte D'Entremont, after sending her love to all her brothers and sisters, uncles and cousins, adds, with true French politeness, "*faites des compliments aux Sauvages*"—present my compliments to the Indian women.

ratio be no greater, they will be more numerous than the English. It is therefore of the first magnitude, that their education should be of such a kind as to fit them, as a whole, to fill that position well which Providence seems to design for them. General information is much needed among them; and particularly a fair, impartial account of their own history in this Province. As an illustration of this, one of the most intelligent Acadians, a gentleman and a magistrate, writing to me as late as 1872, says, with the greatest simplicity and child-like confidence in the accuracy of his conviction, that "all the French were scattered "from the country *because they would not take the oath of abjuration against their own Roman Catholic religion*!"

To the leisured few, a drive on either side of the Pubnico harbour is very pleasant, and will amply repay the tourist. The shores are varied by numerous coves, as pleasing to the eye as they are convenient to the inhabitants. In the fruitful and cultivated fields and cleared lands which skirt the shores, and which are backed by the deeper woods, stand numerous and comfortable Acadian homesteads. Time, which tries all, and also which cures all, has given the Acadian ample revenge. For, where in 1775 there could, at the best, have been but a very few log huts of the rudest kind; when comforts were at once few and uncertain,\* and the guides of their consciences hostile to Eng-

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\* Although the D'Entremonts were the owners of large and valuable tracts of country, their home comforts and possessions were but rude in kind, and scanty in number. About 1770 some of the returned Exiles write to their friends in Cherbourg asking if there were any treasures secreted anywhere, and chiefly, if there was any money? The answer assures them there is no money; but if they make search among certain islands, and under the stumps of certain trees, they will find a ploughshare, some mill iron work, and a number of moose ("orinial") skins.

land and their own interests, there are now nearly two hundred substantial, well built houses, for the more part well furnished with all manner of useful and ornamental effects; the people happy and contented, and conspicuous only for every feeling of loyalty and attachment to the British throne.

## CHAPTER XI.

FRESH ARRIVALS. MEMORIAL FOR A RE-ADJUSTMENT OF  
COUNTY LIMITS. COLONIAL TROUBLES OF 1775.  
POLITICS OF THE PERIOD.

**B**EFORE we digressed into the Township of Argyle, we had brought up the several threads of Yarmouth Township progress, till about 1771-2, embracing a period of ten years. Following up the important question of the introduction of

### FRESH SETTLING ELEMENT,

we cannot expect that after the division of the Township, the influx of new settlers would continue to flow so very markedly. There was little to induce them from the *land* point of view, for that was all taken up; and new comers had to purchase.

It is true that in many cases, land sold very cheaply. In one instance one settler bought from another, a whole right, or share for £10 0s. 0d.; and in another instance, "a full share or right of 666 acres,\* together with the house "and barn and cleared land" was sold for £18 8s. 3d.†

Still, families continued to arrive, and within the next ten years several, in the language of the Government Committee, "pitched and settled" in Yarmouth, some of whom exercised considerable influence in their time. Such

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\* Wherever the word "*share*" occurs, it represents this extent of land.

† Pp. 85, 43 and 114, Proprietors' Book.

were Miner Huntington and Samuel Sheldon Poole, both of whom will receive further notice.

It will be remembered, that at this time, Yarmouth Township was part of Queen's County; Liverpool being the County Town; and there all Law Courts were held, Records lodged, and everything done that pertained to public business. We need not wonder then, that although yet young in years and weak in numbers, the inhabitants of Yarmouth should have desired the advantages of a County Town. Accordingly on July 4th, 1774, they sought the independence of their County. They addressed a petition to the Governor in Council, which I here append:

"The petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Yarmouth, humbly  
 "showeth that we the subscribers do set forth the difficulties your suppliants  
 "labour under, on account of our lying so far distant from our County  
 "Town, viz., Liverpool—and, do supplicate your excellency and the  
 "Honourable his Majesty's Council to extricate us out of our trouble, and  
 "let us off from Liverpool, that we may enjoy the privelege of a County:  
 "including the Township of Barrington, and extending to the northward  
 "on the sea coast until it meet with the County of Annapolis Royal. The  
 "reason of our supplicating your Excellency and the Hon'ble Council to  
 "be set off from Liverpool as a separate County is as follows: the distance  
 "and difficulty of the way; the way being embarrassed with lakes and  
 "rivers which renders it also most impossible for us under our present  
 "circumstances to git a road to Liverpool; so that we never had any benefit  
 "of the Court held at Liverpool nor Gaol; nor doth your supplicants ever  
 "expect any benefit from thence hereafter by reason of the difficultys above  
 "stated.\*

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\* The following characteristic story of a former well known Magistrate in this County illustrates the difficulty experienced, exactly a hundred years ago, in administering justice. That gentleman's Larder was broken into, and considerable provisions were carried off by a neighbour. There was no accessible Justice of the Peace, and it is said that he lodged the information with himself, issued the warrant, himself being constable; he took the accused to his own house and there examined him, found him guilty, sentenced him, and imprisoned him in his own cellar. And certainly in the absence of any other Magistrate or Constable, it is difficult to see how redress could have been obtained. Still, the law gives no man a right to do wrong.

"Therefore, we do supplicate your Excellency and the Honourable Council, that we may be relieved from paying taxes to Liverpool, to build and support Court House, etc., Gaol and other County charges. Also, your supplicants do request . . . that we may have the privilege of a County Town in Yarmouth; that being, as we think, the most sensible for the same." . . .

[Signed]

JOHN CRAWLEY,  
EPHRAIM COOK, and  
46 others.

I have spared the reader a large part of this prolix narration,—the very length of which must have operated unfavourably with the Council. The prayer was not granted: but I think we may trace the subsequent appointment of Mr. John Crawley and Benj. Barnard as Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Yarmouth,—at which time also Joseph Crawley was appointed Clerk of the said Court—to its influence. The petition was presented on July the fourth; and the Justices were appointed on the 27th of November of the same year. This is the only answer, I believe, their petition ever received, until the County of Shelburne, with Shelburne as the County Town, was set off in 1784.\*

To the discomforts of the inhabitants of Yarmouth, for the time being, must be added their uncomfortable nearness to the most deeply

#### DISAFFECTED NEW ENGLAND COLONIES;

the unhappy troubles between which and the Mother Country, began to develope themselves in the year 1775. The Governor and Council were in considerable difficulty and danger, arising from various causes and emanating from unexpected quarters; and, as some kind of guarantee,

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\* Council Minutes of dates named.



they published an order requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance. The complaints against Justice Frost and Major Jeremiah Frost were preferred on the 23rd of August; and the order on allegiance was promulged on the 26th. Although they had been resident in Yarmouth for years; we find at this juncture, Seth Barnes, George Ring, John Barnard, James Kelley and Stephen Blaney taking the oaths to Government.\* There is no ground for considering them to have been suspected; but probably they took that step as a matter of personal security and private advantage, inasmuch as a great deal of their business lay with those Colonies; as well as in compliance with a public requirement. During the course of the year things became, to say the least, unpleasant to the residents on this western shore. On the fifteenth of December, James Monk, Marshal of the Provincial Court of Vice Admiralty, declared that, among other depredations committed by two armed schooners sent out by Congress with eighty men in each, "the said schooners went to Cape Forchue, and there "landed their men and made prisoners of the inhabitants, "and took a brig bound for Nantucket by orders of the "American Congress to Machias with prisoners which had "come to Cape Forchue contrary to the orders from Congress and was supposed to be run away with the cargo, "and afterwards released the inhabitants except two or "three officers of the Militia." The construction of the sentences composing this declaration is somewhat difficult to analyze; but the thing intended to be set forth is plain enough.

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\* Council Minutes, July 17, 1775.



The disturbance between the Colonies and the Mother Country proved very trying; and several inhabitants of Yarmouth on the same day (Dec. 15th) presented a

MEMORIAL

to the Governor and Council setting forth and professing their loyalty to the King; that they are almost all of New England, where they have many relations; that two armed vessels, with pirates of that country, had lately invaded their town, and taken away some officers of light infantry; that they were acquainted if they would not oppose them, they should be unmolested; that they were unable to defend themselves, and therefore requested permission either to go to New England, or to come to Halifax, or else to remain neutral.

The reply of the Council was plain, and not to be either mistaken or avoided. They were

“unanimously of opinion that the request and proposition of the memorialists could neither be received or admitted, a neutrality being utterly “absurd and inconsistent with the duty of subjects, who are always bound “by the laws to take arms in defence of Government, and oppose and repel “all hostile attempts and invasions; that the duty they owe as subjects “cannot be dispensed with, and that they must be obedient to the laws of “the Province. In the mean time every possible measure will be taken for “their aid and protection. And it was resolved that application be made “to the Admiral for a ship of war to be stationed at port Roseway in such “a manner as will best protect the inhabitants of that part of the coast.”\*

During the season of 1776, several

DEPREDACTIONS

were made along the shore; and, in accordance with the resolution of Council of Dec. 15th in the preceding year, it was determined (Oct. 16th) to send fifty men to Yarmouth, and to place two armed vessels on the coast. It is not to

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\* Council Minutes.

be doubted, but that the body of the New England settlers here were loyal, notwithstanding the signs of incipient disloyalty already noticed. But, without question, some had divided affections; others were for the American party; others again, having regard for interest, tried to belong to both. The Township of Yarmouth has the notoriety of her first member, Malachy Salter, having been arrested for treasonable correspondence. He was required to give one thousand pounds security for his good behaviour. But we have also the satisfaction of knowing that he was acquitted.\* Although it was determined to send fifty men westward in October, 1776, for some reason they were not sent. And two years afterwards, November, 1778, it having appeared that intercourse was kept with the rebels by way of Yarmouth and other places, it was resolved to ask for fifty men "to prevent such intercourse, and to protect the coast "from any further insults or depredations." But I doubt, although this was also resolved, whether they ever came. Be that as it may, no very serious loss or damage can be shown to have been sustained by this County. On the contrary, several families foreseeing hostilities, and not caring to engage in them, left the New England States, and settled here about this time.

#### THE POLITICS OF THIS COUNTY

were certainly far from being of an exciting kind during the first twenty years. After the settlement of fifty residents, a member could be sent to represent their interests in the House of Assembly. The first commission to send a member was issued in 1765; and, in the following year, our

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\* Minutes of Council, October 10, 1777.

first member, Malachy Salter, of doubtful memory, “took the oaths and his seat.”\* He also represented this Township in the next Parliament, in which he took his seat on the 9th of June, 1772. This gentleman never resided in Yarmouth, and beyond the facts already mentioned, we know nothing of him.

Our second member was John Crawley, who is spoken of in the memorial to have a separate County set off, as “*our member.*” But having failed to take his seat, it was declared vacant in June, 1775, by the Assembly.

The third Township member was James Monk, Esquire. He, like Mr. Salter, was a non-resident. Such men were probably most accessible; but they could not, in the nature of things, be very deeply interested. As a proof of this, he lost his seat in the session of 1776 through non-attendance. He did *one* little piece of business, the first for this Township by any of its members. On November 2, 1775, he brought in “a bill for establishing the times for the holding an Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Yarmouth in Queens.” The issue has been already stated.

Writs were issued in 1777 and 1778 for the election of a member; but none was returned till October 9, 1780, when Mr. Richard Cuningham, also a non-resident, took the usual oaths and his seat, as our fourth representative.

The fifth member for this Township was Samuel Sheldon Poole, a man who was well known in his time. He represented Yarmouth, with the slight exceptions of the elections in 1800 of Nathan Utley, and that of Samuel Marshall in 1812, for fifty years. He was a native of

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\* Journal, October 24th, 1766.

Reading in Mass. He had been educated at Harvard, and was originally intended for the ministry. He came to Yarmouth in 1775, and, being a man of more than ordinary education, he soon made himself felt in a variety of ways. He was in the habit for many years of preaching at Chebogue. In 1785 he was made a Justice of the Peace. He continued to represent Yarmouth long after his physical strength was equal to the task. He is said to have been a man of quick temper, of great integrity, of great simplicity of manner, and of an unblemished moral character. Many amusing stories, more or less true, are yet remembered by the older generations, illustrating the several features of his character. He was styled by Sir James Kempt, at whose official dinners great attention was shown to Mr. Poole, as early as 1826, "the father of the house." He lived to be eighty-five years of age, and died in the year 1835 in the communion of the Church of England, and was buried in the old Church Yard.

## CHAPTER XII.

THIRD DECADE 1780-90. LOYALIST ELEMENT IN THE COUNTY.  
CAPE FORCHUE MEETING-HOUSE. ESCHEATED PROPERTY.  
PARTITION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.  
ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF TUSKET.  
CHURCH COVENANT OF 1784.



ABOUT the year 1781, an unsettled period,—a somewhat painful affair happened at Chegoggin, in the house of old Mrs. Porter. Two officers, as one version has it, came there and begged a night's lodging, for which they paid, intending to leave in the morning. They were Hessians, and could not speak a word of English. Two young men came to ask Mrs. Porter to a wedding. One of the young men laid his hand on one of the officers, pretending to have been sent from Halifax, and said, "you are my prisoner." A scuffle ensued, in which the young man got the officer's sword and stabbed him through the body, killing him instantly. All night the other lay with his arm under the head of his dead comrade. At day dawn he left the house; and they buried the murdered man near Zebina Shaw's, at the head of the Salt Pond. Nothing more was ever heard of them. The affair was investigated at Shelburne, but nothing was proved against the young man, who pleaded self defence.\*

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\* As narrated by Mrs. Farish.

The mention of Shelburne reminds us that in the year 1784, the former County of Queens was circumscribed, by having the Townships of Shelburne, Barrington, Argyle, and Yarmouth set off as a separate County, with the new Loyalist Town of Shelburne for the County Town. This was some relief to those who, ten years before, had petitioned to have Yarmouth set off with other Townships, having Yarmouth as the County Town. The distance was now 70 instead of 115 miles. Between 1782 and 1784 Shelburne had become the most populous city in Nova Scotia, with handsomely laid out streets, and complete civic arrangements; the population being nearly ten thousand; and consisting for the more part of men who would sooner leave and lose all, than deny their King or Country. Many of them were gentlemen by birth, education and station; a large proportion had been men of means; all of them were strongly attached to British institutions. To the Loyalist proper, that is, those who strove till they could strive no longer, as distinguished from the earlier Refugees, who left the States at the first scent of possible hostilities, must be added a third element, the disbanded Hessians, who, for the more part, were rewarded for their services, by liberal grants of land.

It is a matter of painful history how rapidly Shelburne fell; more rapidly, if possible, than it rose. But the result, which alone concerns us here at present, was, that many of those men travelled westward, settling finally, some at Argyle, others at Tusket; some at Plymouth, and others again at Yarmouth. It is manifest that such an element as this being introduced into the County could



not but ultimately exercise a very wide spread social influence. The principal settlement, or as we may express it,

THE ORIGINAL CENTRE OF LOYALIST POPULATION

in this County, was in Tusket; and thence they finally spread into the vicinity and surrounding district. They arrived there about the year 1785; and at first consisted of twenty-five families, viz.: Hatfields, Lent, Blauvelts, Sarvents, Smith, Andrews, Tooker, and others, now household words among us, many of whom brought their negro slaves with them. At the time they settled, they found many patches of cultivated grounds, vestiges of the old Acadians. These grounds were over-run with a growth of young trees. They also found cattle grown quite wild, which had belonged to the French; and, I am told that the same breed is still found in the County, hardier though smaller, than others since introduced. The following account written by one of the first settlers,—Mrs. Van Tyle—long afterwards known as “Aunt Deborah Smith,” tracing the progress of her own and other families from New York to Tusket is worthy of record:—

“We left New York on the last day of October, 1783, in the schooner “Cherry Bounce,” Captain John Gilchrist, master, and arrived at Port “Roseway the 7th November, so called then, now Shelburne. The snow “was about two feet deep; went up to the town, there were a number of “houses building, but none finished; plenty of marquees, tents and sheds “for the people to shelter under, which they greatly needed at that season “of the year. It looked dismal enough. Called on some of our friends in “their tents, Col. VanBuskirk and his wife and two young daughters in “one; and his daughter Sarah, Lawyer Combault’s wife, and babe in ano- “ther. I thought they did not look able to stand the coming winter, which “proved a very hard one. The servants had sheds of boards to cook under. “We heard the hammer and saw day and night. Fine times for carpen- “ters. Three days after we sailed down to Robertson’s Cove, and there “remained frozen up all winter, and the whole harbour too until the 17th “March. During the winter, father and Mr. Van Tyle, built a log house



“on shore, having provisions on board the schooner, but when the spring  
 “came and we saw nothing but rocks and moss, they made up their minds  
 “to look for a more favourable place. They had orders from the Survey-  
 “ors to take up land where they could find it unlocated. On the 20th  
 “March they left the family, and with thirteen others set sail for Yar-  
 “mouth, Joshua Trefry, pilot. There they found the land all taken up;  
 “were recommended to Tusket. Found the land there looked more favour-  
 “able, returned to Shelburne, took the family on board, and arrived at  
 “Tusket 11th May, 1784. At this time there was no one settled on the  
 “river, but the French. In the fall two families moved up, Mr. John  
 “Withby and Mr. John Williams. November 1st, Mr. Morris and Capt.  
 “Leonard came up to lay out the land about the lakes and at other places.  
 “In the course of the summer of 1785, Mr. James Hatfield and family  
 “came to Tusket; uncle Job Hatfield came up in the course of the summer,  
 “and others, viz.:—Mr. Lent, Mr. Van Norden, Mr. Maybee, and Mr.  
 “Sarvent. The river abounded with fish, salmon, and herring; and there  
 “was a large business carried on exporting them to the West Indies.

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Before ten years, this new settlement had widely spread and clearly defined its position. It aimed at the erection of a new district, to be called FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, with Tusket as its centre, lying mid-way between the Township of Yarmouth and the then distant settlement at Argyle. The subjoined memorial will serve to prove this, as well as to illustrate *other* points; as, for example, to show who were the then residents in Tusket and vicinity, meaning thereby Plymouth and both sides of the river, as far as Gavel's on the one side, and Andrews' on the other:—

“To the Right Rev. Father in God, Charles, Bishop of Nova Scotia, the  
 “memorial of the inhabitants of Franklin Township and its vicinity:  
 “Humbly sheweth, That your Memorialists, members of the Church of  
 “England, and Loyalists, being destitute of religious worship and desirous  
 “and willing to contribute to the building of a Church and support of a  
 “Missionary to the utmost of our abilities, most earnestly solicit your  
 “patronage and benevolent intercession with his Excellency the Governor,  
 “to appropriate one hundred pounds to our assistance, and we promise,  
 “Right Reverend Sir, as soon as the season will admit, to enter into con-  
 “tract with proper workmen, and to join our subscriptions and all neces-

“sary proceedings, to carry the same pious work into execution. And  
“your Memorialists, etc.

“FRANKLIN TOWN, April 6th, 1793.”

Gabriel Van Norden,	Benedict Byrn,	Lewis Blanchard,
James Van Emburgh,	Matthias Byrn,	Jacob Tooker,
Nathaniel Richardson,	David Van Norden,	Daniel Godard,
Job Hatfield,	Peter Earl,	Abraham M. Hatfield,
Nicholas Lawrence,	Abraham Sarvent,	John Wood,
James Blauvelt,	Job Smith,	John Gavel,
William Colsworthy,	James Hatfield,	John Purdy,
James Lent,	Jacob Hatfield, Jr.,	Robert Symes,
Thomas Ridgway,	Isaac Decker,	Jesse Grey,
Jonathan Horton,	Titus Hurlburt,	Hugh Conner,
William Halstead,	John Van Emburgh,	Robert King,
Jacob Hatfield,	Samuel Andrews,	John Ackerman,
David Ogden,	Stephen Van Norden,	James Gismone,
Cornelius Van Norden,	James Sloane,	George Gavel,
Gilbert Van Emburgh,	Gilbert Daniells,	Sebastian Neall.

I have not inserted the sums which are set down against the individual names, as not coming within the scope of my purpose; but several are subscribers for £5 0s. 0d., and considering the time, and the circumstances of the Memorialists, the whole subscription bears marks of earnestness and attachment to their religious principles.

Although we are now describing the period approaching to 1790, we find that

CHEBOGUE WAS STILL MORE IMPORTANT THAN YARMOUTH.

This is evidenced by the Town meetings, which were almost invariably held before this in Chebogue. After the meeting-house was built in Cape Forchue in 1784, reference to the building of which has already been made, meetings in Yarmouth became more frequent; and on such occasions, they were almost always held in the meeting-house. This was quite natural, and in accordance with New England ideas of Government, which required that *Civil* officers should also be *Church* officers. A proof, if any more were

needed, of the hitherto comparative importance of Chebogue, is the fact that it had its meeting-house seventeen years before Yarmouth. I have thought it well worth while to insert the

#### COVENANT AND AGREEMENT

that was entered into by the severally interested parties, together with the names of the subscribers. It need hardly be added that after the lapse of ninety years, those whose names are appended have long since been gathered to their rest:—

“This Covenant and Agreement made and executed at Yarmouth in the Province of Nova Scotia on the 12th day of Jan’y A. D. 1784 By and between us inhabitants of Yarmouth aforesaid, whose names are hereunto subscribed Witnesseth, that we the said Subscribers do bind and oblige ourselves each to the rest to build a meeting house for the Public Worship of God on the Easterly side of Cape Forchue Harbour and on a Lott of Land known by the name of the Ministerial Lott. Further we do Covenant and agree that all moneys voted from time to time untill said house shall be compleated shall be assess’d in just and equal proportion according to each mans interest to be done by a stall bill made for that purpose. We do further agree that all moneys so voted shall be assessed by such persons as the Subscribers shall chuse and appoint and when so assessed shall be paid into the hands of such persons as shall be appointed to collect the same and those assessors are hereby invested with full power to authorise said Collector or Collectors to make distress upon such person or persons as shall refuse to pay such assessment so made or any part thereof and all moneys so assessed and raised to be for the purpose above mentioned and that only and that such collector or collectors shall pay all such moneys so collected by them into the hands of such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same We do further covenant and agree that all matters relating to the premises above mentioned such as the size of the house, sums of money to be raised, chusing of Officers and selling the Pews or the Ground for them shall be voted by a Major vote of the Subscribers.

“For the performance of the above the subscribers and each of us bind ourselves firmly in the sum of fifty pounds current money of the Province of Nova Scotia.

“That they and every one of them shall on his part well and faithfully perform all and everything contained in the premises above.

“That they shall pay and keep all and singular the Contracts, payments

“and agreements which on his or their parts ought to be paid and kept and  
 “that according to the true intent and meaning of the above articles with-  
 “out fraud or cover. In witness whereof we have set our hands.”

John Walker  
 David Raymond  
 Jas. Goudey  
 Thos. Parry  
 David Harris  
 Rufus Utley  
 John Landers  
 Benj. Redding  
 Paul Gowin  
 Cors. Harris  
 Wm. Landers  
 Willoughby Sollows  
 Ambrose Dennis  
 Eleazer Butler  
 Jesse Rice  
 Will'm Haskell  
 Philip Goudey  
 Jonathan Corning  
 Zachariah Foot  
 Jabez Landers  
 Ebenezer Porter  
 Saml. Harris Jr

John Perry  
 Hugh Cann  
 James Mattenly  
 Richd. Patten  
 Josiah Porter Jr  
 Theophilus Crosby  
 Alex. Bain  
 Hy. Lovitt  
 Benj. Harris  
 Jas. Crosby  
 Nathan Utley  
 Lemuel Crosby  
 Benj. Brown  
 John Killam  
 Benj. Barnard  
 And. Lovitt  
 Ebenezer Corning  
 Rd. Williams  
 Jon'n Corning Jr  
 Hazadiah Porter  
 Nathan Brown

Saml. Elienwood  
 Levi Horton  
 Jas. Brown  
 Benj. Brown Jr  
 Dudley Porter  
 John Cann  
 Saml. S. Poole  
 Jos. Pitman Jr  
 Eleaz'r Butler Jr  
 Eliah Eldridge  
 Sealed Landers  
 Pery. Hamilton  
 Stephen Blaney  
 Thos. Flint  
 Rich'd Rose  
 Waitstill Lewis  
 Jon'n Corning  
 Jos. Pitman  
 Eben'r Corning Jr  
 Saml. Foot  
 Saml. Harris

This document has been inserted as it was originally written, viz.: without punctuation, and with the orthographical peculiarities retained.

Immigration during this period was almost at a stand: New comers had to purchase, and possibly, better prospects for *farmers* were to be found in other parts of the Province. I do not think that those who had settled here, had any cause of complaint. Farming was not their *strong* point; but still in the year 1786, Justices Benjamin Barnard and Samuel Sheldon Poole, made a return, in accordance with the Governor's orders, to the effect that in *Yarmouth Township* there were 161 oxen, 456 cows, 337 young cattle, and 686 sheep, “which account,” say they, “may be depended  
 “on as just, we having been particular in taking the same.”\*

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\* Records, May 16th, 1786.

The reader will compare this with Mr. Crawley's return of 1764, made twenty-two years previously.

It is plain, however, that

#### NON-RESIDENT OWNERS

not only did no good, but they did positive harm; and it was felt that some steps should be taken to promote greater prosperity. Accordingly we find Mr. John Crawley and Mr. Poole swearing, in Halifax on the 27th of June, 1783, that

"William Haskall, Thomas Moore, Benjamin Morgan, William Moore, Stephen Gallishan, Alex. Godfrey, Samuel Allen, and Thomas Sinnot, proprietors in the Township of Yarmouth, have made little or no improvements on their shares of lands, and that they have not been resident on their said shares of land for these seven years past."

This was but the first step in the argument; for at the same time, Mr. Poole put in a word for himself and others by memorializing the Governor and Council,—having taken the precaution to have his memorial certified beforehand by Mr. Crawley. The document is curious and full of information, direct and inferential:—

"The memorial of Samuel Sheldon Poole, in behalf of himself and sundry settlers in the Township of Yarmouth, sheweth,—

"That your memorialist represents that some of the said persons have been settled in said Township one and twenty years, and none less than nine years, except Jesse Rice and Waitstill Lewis, who have been there between four and five years.

"That they had never had any lands granted them by Government: but have made improvements on lands purchased by them in this Province.

"That they are desirous of remaining settlers in the Province.

"That the most of them have families and stocks as per list annexed.

"That there are several rights or shares of lands in the Township of Yarmouth, liable to forfeiture, having been deserted many years, and without improvement as per list annexed.

"That, therefore, your memorialist, in behalf as aforesaid,—Humbly prayeth that the said rights of land may be escheated and regranted to them in such proportions as to your Excellency and Honours shall seem meet."



The list of deserters is the same as that sworn to by Mr. Crawley and Mr. Barnard : and the list for whom application was so ingeniously made and well put were :

"Nathan Utley, wife and four children.

Benj. Barnard, " " three "

S. S. Poole, " " three "

Levi Horton, " " seven "

Waitstill Lewis, " " two "

Samuel Foot, " " one child.

Jesse Rice, single, a Refugee, and a Physician.

Elishama Eldridge expects to marry soon, a trader, who has been in Yarmouth twenty years."

There is no date to this document ; but it is bound up in the volume of Records extending from 1783-7.

Mr. Benjamin Barnard, to whom reference is here and elsewhere repeatedly made, was a native of Salem, and a graduate of Harvard. He was a useful citizen and magistrate ; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Registrar of Deeds. He died in 1827, aged 74. At first, and for some time, all deeds were recorded at Liverpool. The earliest record is dated September 19th, 1768 ; and was a deed from Benjamin Ellenwood to Daniel Fogler of Nantucket, of "one acre of land on the north side "of Cape Forchue Harbour formerly laid out to John "Oates."

Waitstill Lewis, the ancestor of all who bear the name in the County, was a Loyalist. He died in Yarmouth in 1838, leaving a large and respectable family.

Jesse Rice was a physician, a native of New Hampshire and a Loyalist, who was proscribed and banished.\*

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\* Mr. Rice was the first Physician in the County of whom we have any knowledge. As such, he was evidently regarded as a desirable settler. But the practice of Medicine and Surgery was not neglected by the early

This application for the escheatment of unimproved and deserted lands bears marks of having been made just before the

FINAL DIVISION AND SETTING OFF OF THE TOWNSHIP

to the individual grantees, which was not done till 1787; in which year also the plan of the Township was made by Samuel Goldsbury. The mandate of partition was issued at Halifax on the 21st of July, 1786; and the writ is returned as having been complied with, dated Yarmouth, January the 20th, 1787. The document is somewhat lengthy; but important, as exhibiting the *principle* upon which the division and allotment was made. The preamble

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merchants, before the arrival of Rice; to wit, the following selection of entries, made at different dates, beginning with,—

1764. March 9. To drawing of my boy's teeth.....	£0	0s.	3d.
“ one oz of Anguinton.....			4
“ 2 oz of Parmisity.....			7
“ Sundre Doctters Medisons.....		1	6
“ Strengthening Sauf... ..			6
“ 3 porshons of fisick @ 8d.....		2	
“ 2 bottles of oyl true british @ 1s.6d		3	

Although twenty-five years elapsed before Medical practitioners settled in Yarmouth, we yet stand well forward in the adoption of VACCINATION for that terrible pestilence—Small Pox. Early in the Spring of 1802, Mr. Norman Bond, a Lawyer, living in Bath, Eng., and an intimate friend of Dr. Jenner the discoverer of the Cow Pox, sent out in a letter a small parcel of Vaccine Lymph to his brother Dr. J. N. Bond. He had no more faith in it than the rest of the world at that time had; but to satisfy himself he tried it on an infant of a few weeks old. It succeeded; and to further test its efficacy, he inoculated the child with Small Pox, which, of course, was powerless. The infant has since grown to manhood and old age; and has been very frequently exposed to Small Pox in its most malignant forms, and he is now the oldest living Medical Gentleman in this County. He certainly was the first vaccinated in Yarmouth; possibly the first in Nova Scotia, and among the first on this Continent. I venture to hope that the obvious lesson taught by this narrative—the value of vaccination—may be practically recognized by every member of the community.



sets forth to the Sheriff of *Shelburne* County, as it then was, his duty to

“call together the proprietors,” whose names all follow, “of the said Township of Yarmouth, to be summoned by you, by giving forty days notice to the aforesaid persons if they will be present, and in the presence of two of His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace, that you do assign in severalty the shares or proportions of the said lands actually occupied or improved to all such proprietors who have occupied or improved the same by the oaths of twelve lawful men of the said *County*; and that you also cause the improved lands in the said Township to be divided *respect being had to the value* of the said lands and tenements with their appurtenances and to our several Grant or Grants to the several parties aforesaid *to be divided by ballot* agreeable to the purport and meaning of their respective titles and pursuant to the laws of our Province of Nova Scotia aforesaid, in that case made and provided, and to be allotted and set out to each and every the parties aforesaid his, her, or their true parts or proportions of the said lands, tenements and appurtenances as aforesaid, to hold to them and their respective heirs severally, to be by you delivered and assigned so that all and every the parties above said receive and have a just and proportionable quantity of the said lands . . . . . and make due return of this writ to the Justices of our Supreme Court at *Halifax*.”

All was done accordingly; the twelve men, as disinterested parties living out of the Township, were chosen from Argyle and Barrington, and the whole was certified by Elishama Eldridge Deputy Sheriff, J. Homer, and John Coffin, Justices. The italicised words are mine,—being intended to draw attention to the governing ideas of the partition. Several parties—among them Mr. Poole,—were included in the list of *Proprietors*, who were certainly not *Grantees*. But Mr. Poole’s petition, before detailed, supplies the explanation.

We have already referred, at some length, to the escheatment of certain lands, on the ground of desertion or non-residence, between 1767 and 1787. Similarly, by order of

the Supreme Court, in 1797, ten years after the partition of the Township, an escheatment of

“sundry lots of land belonging to sundry persons respectively in arrears  
“in payment of their shares and proportion of the expense of executing  
“the partition,”

was made. The names of the delinquents, fifteen in number, are those of families who are now, for the more part, of little note: whilst those of the purchasers must be identified, in the main, with the gradual prosperity of the Township. All this is reasonable; for men who after ten years were unable or unwilling to pay the expenses incurred in laying out their lands, would hardly be likely to make very good or very active use of the land itself.

## CHAPTER XIII.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS. FISHING. EARLY LOCAL MERCHANTS.  
YARMOUTH MADE A PORT OF SHELBURNE. J. N. BOND.  
RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION. HENRY ALLINE. JONATHAN  
SCOTT. HARRIS HARDING. RELIGIOUS CENSUS.  
ORIGINAL HOMES AND FIRST LOCATIONS  
OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

**F**OR the more part, the original settlers in this County were not, as in other Counties, farmers. They were rather traders and fishermen; who filled up their spare time, as many do yet, with a little farming. Whatever tended to promote the extension of their

### MARITIME INTERESTS,

was then, as it is now, looked on as of paramount importance. One little schooner of twenty-five tons, named the "Pompey," represented the Yarmouth shipping list of 1761. The second year probably served to treble it. We know that Captain George Ring and Ephraim Cook were then concerned together in fishing vessels: and about the same time Captain Seth Barnes had one schooner, the "Elizabeth;" and shortly afterwards two,—the "Elizabeth" and the "Polly." In the year 1764, Walter Sollows built the first vessel that was launched in the County—on Fish Point in Cape Forchue Harbour. Without doubt those vessels were exclusively engaged in fishing, and in

carrying the surplus produce to the New England markets.\* There were fishing stands at Cook's beach in 1760 and 1761; at Fish Point in 1762; at Pubnico in the same year; and more than once we have instances of grants of land, suitable for such purposes,† having been made. About thirty years after the settlement of Yarmouth, there were about twenty-five vessels belonging to the Township, with an aggregate of 550, or an average of twenty-two tons. The first vessel which was lost, belonging to this Township, was the "Sally," in the year 1777, owned and commanded by Captain John Barnard. All hands were lost. The next was the "James," owned by James Allen, and commanded by Captain Joseph Allen. She was lost off Sambro Light. Four years after, two other vessels were wrecked, strange to say all hands lost; making an ominous beginning in the first twenty years of four losses, in three of which every soul perished. As the number owned has increased, accidents have become necessarily, from various causes, painfully frequent.

Besides the shipping, or rather the fishing and trading detailed, there were the

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\* Considerable visiting intercourse with their New England friends was kept up by the first settlers. This was easily done by using the fishing schooners on their carrying freight to Boston, or on their return voyage with necessary supplies. Old Ledgers contain such entries as these:—

To your Dafters pasig to Boston.....	£0 5s. 0d.
“ frait up and down.....	5
“ your pasig up and down to Newingland.....	10
“ your wife and pasig of 3 children @ 7s. 6d... 1	10
“ your wife's and child's pasig down.....	10

† E. G. To Mr. Ingols at Pubnico, on May 1, 1762.

“ “ John Russel at Yarmouth, on July 5, 1775.

And “ Philip and James Goudey, on the 20th of June, 1775.

## EARLY LOCAL MERCHANTS,

whose business transactions are of older date, and larger amounts, than might have been supposed. It may sound a little paradoxical to say that a Ledger exists with items entered in it, which were sold here before any settlers arrived. The explanation lies in the fact, already illustrated in Ephraim Cooke, that the men who frequented these shores for fishing purposes did their season's work, and then returned home. Some of the items, both as to cost and kind, to say nothing of the orthography, are not a little puzzling and amusing. I have here appended a few on different industries:—

The *labour* market stood thus, for example—

1762.	Aug. 12.	Three day's labor self and printis @ 6/8	£1	0s.	0d.
1763.	May 9.	1 Days labor for self & oxen.....		4	
"	Nov. 30.	1 days work by self.....		2	6
1774.	March 16.	3 Days with self & oxen @ 3/3.....		10	2
"	Nov. 29.	1½ days work by thrashing of grane...		3	6
1779.	March 15.	7½ days carphendering @ 3/ per day...	1	2	6
1766.	May 20.	Shearing of 16 sheep.....		1	6
"	Aug. 7.	Moing 1 day and better.....		3	
1764.	Sept. 27.	2½ days labor stacking of hay.....		5	

Carpenters, mowers, and stackers of hay, would consider this rather serious wages. Those of sailors and fishermen are still more suggestive. Thus, for instance:—

1763.	April 4.	Shipt him for 6 dolers per month to Boston.
1764.	May 6.	Shipt on board schooner at 30/ pr month.
1766.	Aug. 11.	Keching of 1300 of fish groos, @ £3 6s. 8d pr M £4 6s. 8d.

It does not appear that the prices of provisions, groceries, if we except tea and the like, varied much from what they now are; but, when compared with the rate of wages, they were very high. For instance:—

Flour per lb.....	£0	0s.	4d.	Fish P quintal.....	10/ to 15/
Butter " .....			10d.	Tea " lb.....	5/ to 7/
Potatoes per bushel 2/ to 4/				Beef " lb (salt).....	4d.

The Fur business was, in the early days of the settlement, of considerable importance and extent. The following list, made up from a variety of sources, shows at a glance, both the kinds of animals abounding and the value of their skins, about the year 1764:—

Beaver,	("Bever") 5/ to 6/ <sup>4</sup> / <sub>3</sub> lb.
Moose,	("Mos") 5/ to 6/3 each.
Bear,	("Bare") 5/.
Seal,	("Sile") 5/.
Otter,	("Oter") 5/ to 6/.
Fox,	2/6 to 3/3.
Sable,	("Sabel") 2/6.
Loup Cervier,	("Wile Cate"?) 2/6 to 3/.
Mink,	("Monkes") 1/ to 1/3d.
Musquash,	("Muskwosh") 3d. to 4d.

Entries of such articles as the following, for which we should certainly ask in vain in our most complete Dry Goods establishments, are not at all uncommon:—

1762.	Aug. 17.	7 yds. Garlick @ 3/6.....	£1	4s.	6d.
1764.	Nov. 19.	1 yd. of padasway ribin.....		1	
1765.	May 25.	2½ yds. of blew stroud @ 12/6.....	1	11	3
"	" 26.	3 yds. of Lunnon shurlond @ 2/....		6	
"	June 17.	1 yd. of Ratten.....		9	
1770.	May 24.	1 Black Basalone hanchif.....		5	7
1771.	April 6.	4 yards of Duffel.....	1	2	

And, if it fell out that, in the transaction of their business, those old gentlemen of a hundred years ago had some variance, they had a happy way of settling their differences, as the two following instances will show:—

1764. Aug. 24. For peas sake for skins that was laust.....£1 3s. 6d.

And again:—

1764. Nov. 15. Credeat for peas sake and past resaits  
in full *for ever*.....£0 7s. 4d.

This, to say the least, looked like an honest endeavour to obey the Apostolic maxim to "live peaceably with all men." The ruling passion for gain, however, was in at



least one case, irresistible; for, on the very next folio, a fresh account was hopefully opened. Scarcely less entertaining are the two following items, illustrative of business terms used in settlements of accounts:—

“Jan. 11, 1775 this day recond and setteld all book accompts from the “beginning of the world to this day with C. D. witness our hands—A. B. “and C. D.”

And again :—

“Feb. 12, 1778. This day recond and setteld all accompts from the “beginning of the world to this day with C. D.—and there is due to him “one pound one shilling. Witness my hand—A. B.”

There is very little, if anything, to show what the imports or exports of the County during the first thirty years amounted to. The first Collector in Yarmouth was Mr. John Crawley; but as early as 1766, “Lieutenant Ranald “McKinnon was appointed Collector for the Impost, Excise, and License duties for the Townships of Barrington “and Yarmouth in the room of John Crawley resigned.”\* I have not been able to ascertain whether he or Mr. Crawley ever made any return. In 1787, when Yarmouth was made a Port of Entry, Joseph Norman Bond, then residing in Shelburne, was made Deputy Collector; and about this time there are a few slight traces of duties. This gentleman, the father of our much respected citizen Dr. Joseph B. Bond, was a native of Neston, Cheshire, England; and was educated in London for the Medical profession. He was Assistant Surgeon in the British Army, and was among those who were under the command of Cornwallis, when that general surrendered his army of 7000 at York Town to Washington. He attended the prisoners taken under

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\* Council Minutes, November 8, 1766.



Burgoyne and Cornwallis, from Lancaster to New York. He held many public offices, besides discharging his professional duties. At first he was Deputy, and afterwards in 1806, Custom House officer. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace; and as Colonel of Militia. In 1803, he was made Surveyor of Vessels, his certificate entitling the holders of them to a certificate in Halifax. He was frequently intrusted by the Government with the discharge of public duties, and the execution of important public works. He was the pioneer of the Loyalists, I believe, as well as the first member of the Church of England, who settled in Yarmouth. He is allowed to have been a man of very considerable character, with great firmness and determination.

During the period we are now tracing, a visit was made to Yarmouth by an itinerant preacher, Henry Alline, which deserves careful notice, on account of the extensive subsequent results which followed, from a religious denominational point of view, amounting almost to a

#### RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION.

It is only repeating words to say that, as with scarcely an exception, the early inhabitants of Chebogue, Cape Forchue and Argyle, were from New England, and that they were adherents of that form of faith which prevailed throughout the New England States. But it is also plain, from various considerations, that the lines between the Congregational and Presbyterian systems were not very sharply defined. The constant use of the phrase "*Congregational or Presbyterian*," in which, two words of very different signification

are used as if they had the same meaning, is evidence to the point. It was probably as convenient for the necessities of the settlers *then*, as it might be for the good feeling and harmony of the community *now*, not to enquire too narrowly, or define too closely.

The first who ministered to the Church at Chebogue, was Mr. John Frost. He was ordained by the laymen of his Church,—without the help or intervention, as in Presbyterian ordination, of any Session or Presbytery. Mr. Frost did not serve the congregation more than seven months after he was ordained. The next minister was the Rev. Jonathan Scott. He came to Yarmouth in 1767. He preached his first sermon in 1768; but he was not ordained until 1772. The first gathering of the church at Chebogue had taken place on December 18th, 1767.\* Mr. Scott continued to minister, we have every reason to believe, acceptably to his people, who had hitherto supported him unanimously, to the best of their ability. They assisted him in building his house, which is now the oldest house as well as the oldest parsonage in the County, and otherwise maintained him. And so he continued for fifteen years. At the end of that time,

HENRY ALLINE,

who, as before said, was an itinerant preacher of the body then lately organized, and known as “NEW LIGHTS,” visited Yarmouth. He was a native of Rhode Island: and must evidently have been a man able, at least, to rouse the people, and alter existing institutions. He published his views in a volume printed in Halifax in 1781, in which he

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\* Congregational Church Book.

set forth doctrines which no sane person could now be found to believe or defend. He disregarded upon principle, all order or discipline in the Church, defending his right to a roving commission; despised the sacraments; organized Churches before he had any kind of commission or authority; and, in the language of a favourable biographer, "he was more fitted for destruction than for construction:" and that "he did not go to Heaven too soon."\* His journal informs us that he made three visits to Yarmouth; the first, extending from the 18th to the 26th of October, 1781; the second from the 7th to the 19th of February, 1782; and the third and last, from the 5th to the 17th of October of the same year. Short visits; but pregnant with results. The immediate effects of those visits, arising out of his intruding himself into Mr. Scott's Cure, and the consequent altercations between them, were, that long friendships were rudely snapped; the bitterest animosities engendered; the old Religious Society dismembered, whilst a new one, holding Mr. Alline's views, was built on its ruins; and the old and settled Pastor of 20 years practically discarded. He left Chebogue finally on November 21st, 1793, for the Pastorate of Barkerstown (now Minot) in the State of Maine; where he laboured till he died, in 1819. The house which Mr. Scott built as a Parsonage still stands in very nearly its original condition, on the farm of the late John Cook, son of Ephraim, at Little River. It was an unusually good house in its time, built of hewn logs, once nobly clapboarded; with a huge fireplace, in the side of which is a brick oven. Having been built in 1766-7,

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\* Life and Times of Harris Harding, p. 47.

it is, as before said, at once the oldest house, and the oldest Parsonage in the County. During the disturbance, in the year 1784, about three years after Mr. Alline's first visit, Mr. Scott wrote a defence of his position. It might have been all very true, and unanswerable; but it did not bring back old friends. The work of estrangement had been too well done. I here append, as literary curiosities, the titles of the books written respectively by Mr. Alline and Mr. Scott. They are volumes of about 340 pages; and have become very rare:—

Title of Allen's book:

TWO MITES  
on  
Some of the most important and much disputed points of  
DIVINITY  
Cast into the Treasury for the Welfare of the Poor and Needy, and  
committed to the perusal of the unprejudiced and impartial  
Reader;  
BY  
HENRY ALLINE,  
Servant of the Lord to his  
Churches.  
Halifax printed by A. Henry 1781.

Title of Mr. Scott's book:

A  
BRIEF VIEW  
of the  
Religious Tenets and Sentiments lately published and spread in the  
Province of Nova Scotia, which are contained in a Book,  
entitled "Two Mites, on some of the most important  
and much disputed points  
of Divinity, &c."  
In a Sermon preached at Liverpool  
Nov. 19, 1782.  
And in a Pamphlet, entitled  
"THE ANTITRADITIONIST,"  
all being published of  
MR. HENRY ALLINE,  
with  
Some brief reflections and observations.  
Also  
A View of the Ordination of the Author of these Books.  
Together with  
A DISCOURSE ON EXTERNAL ORDER.  
By Jonathan Scott.  
Pastor of a Church in Yarmouth.

The views, if such they can be called, which were advanced by Mr. Alline, gradually gained a footing. They were at first wild and repelling, yet singularly fascinating to all who hailed the rise of an unrestrained and ungoverned kind of system which gave the widest liberty of speech and the greatest diversity of practice, as distinct from the Congregationalism which had hitherto been prevalent. The more repugnant elements of his creed however, were, in the main, rejected; and those who became attached to a new system through his agency, gradually toned down into the now moderate and very widely spread Christian body of Calvinist Baptists, which is the largest religious denomination in the County. Under the fostering care and unwearied zeal of

THE REV. HARRIS HARDING,

who was not afraid to describe himself as a New Light, congregations were soon gathered together in different parts of the County. Mr. Harding paid his first visit to Yarmouth in the year 1790; and here, with slight intervals, he continued to labour and to live, until his death in 1854. He was born in Horton in 1761, the same year that Yarmouth was settled. His parents were Episcopalians; but in early life when thinking about religion he vibrated, for some time, between the Methodists and the New Lights; and finally he connected himself with the latter.

His lot was cast in times when the state of the Society with which he was connected precluded theological consistency; and his biographer,—the late Rev. John Davis—has detailed as matters of interest, the several changes and modifications which Mr. Harding's religious opinions and

practices underwent, as years rolled on. Circumstances and facts are thus preserved, the record of which would have been out of place as regards any *private* person; but which are noteworthy in Mr. Harding's case, inasmuch as they are intimately bound up with the public history of half a century of religious opinion in this County. In early life he held in very moderate estimation all kinds of human learning, which he viewed as an interference with the Spirit. But there are traces of modification of this opinion in his later years.\* Similarly, on the doctrine of *baptism*, his views from time to time underwent very considerable changes. Whilst he was in Horton, before coming to Yarmouth, he baptized, by sprinkling, men, women, and children. Baptism by immersion he severely described as a device of Satan.† But after he had ministered in Yarmouth about fifteen years, he was himself baptized, by immersion, at Milton;‡ though, in later life, he appears to have held the opinion that baptism was unnecessary, if any one had the spirit. For more than thirty years, he opposed *Close Communion*.§ But during that time the prevailing popular view changed; and, at length, in 1828, he and his church went into union with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association. Notwithstanding, even to the close of his life, "he advocated the Open Communion theory, both "in public and private."|| In his younger days he was slight; but in later years he became very corpulent. He died in 1854 at the advanced age of 93, leaving behind him a large family and very numerous and attached adherents. He exercised great influence in his life time, which, to a

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\*LIFE AND TIMES: pp. 134, 5. †pp. 70, 71, 74. ‡p. 75. §p. 115. ||p. 116.



large extent, still continues. He was very zealous and unwearied in his labours, not sparing himself even in extreme old age. A monument of a partially public character was erected in his memory; and although of a somewhat wordy nature, I have inserted the inscription in these pages:—

“IN MEMORY of the REV. HARRIS HARDING: born Oct. 10, 1761; died, March 7, 1854.

“For nearly Seventy Years, Sixty of which were spent in this Neighbourhood, he proclaimed the Gospel which he loved, with unwearied diligence, and extraordinary success.

“‘AND THEY THAT BE WISE SHALL SHINE AS THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE FIRMAMENT: AND THEY THAT TURN MANY TO RIGHTEOUSNESS AS THE STARS FOR EVER AND EVER.’ DAN. 12. 3.

“Mr. Harding first visited Yarmouth in 1790. In 1797 he came hither to labour statedly in the Gospel.

“In 1827 he and his Church, the members of which resided in all parts of this County, united with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association. At his death he was the senior Pastor of the first and Second Yarmouth Baptist Churches.

“This Monument is erected by the inhabitants of Yarmouth and its vicinity, and by the members of the various Churches which participated in the labours of the departed, as a testimony to the worth of the Man, and graces of the Christian, and the usefulness of the Preacher.”\*

The following list comprises the names of all the Pastors of the First Baptist Church down to, and including the present incumbent:—

Rev. Harris Harding.

“ William Burton.

“ John Davis, A. M.

“ Henry Angell.

“ A. H. Munro.

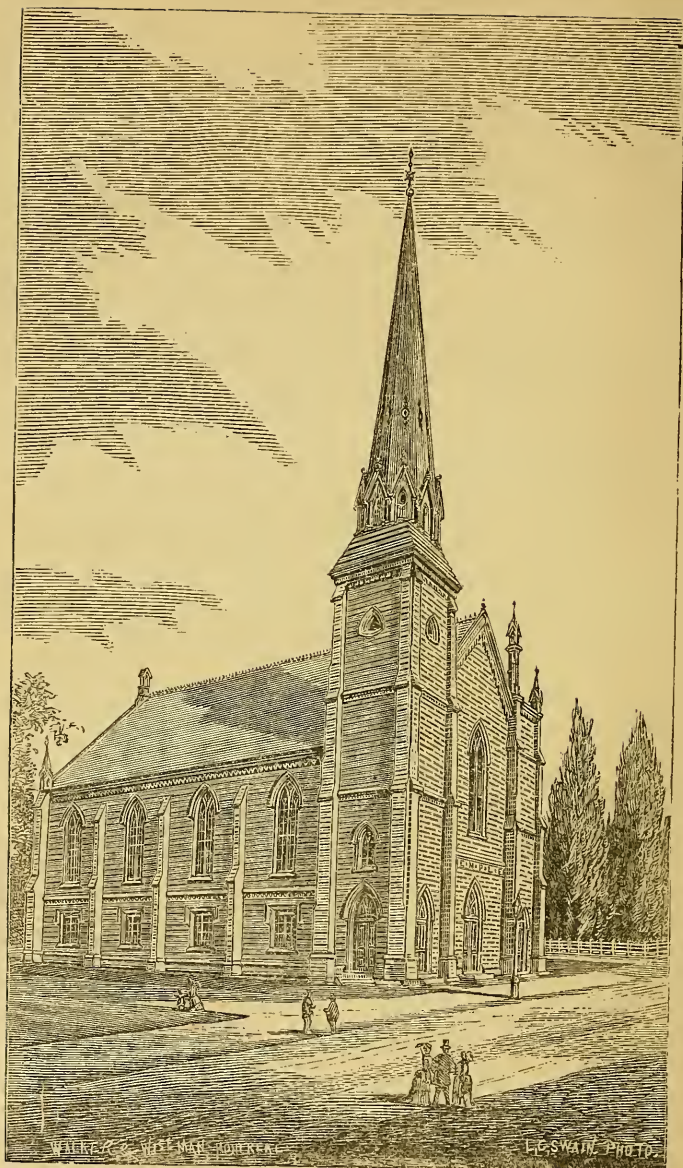
“ Geo. E. Day, M. D.

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\* I am indebted for these leading facts and traits to “The Life and Times of Harris Harding, by the Rev. John Davis”: a book which I beg to commend to the careful perusal of all who are interested in the religious history of the County.







# TEMPLE CHURCH.

BAPTIST.

The *number*, as well as the comparative *lateness* of successive Baptist Churches, preclude at once the propriety and the necessity for extending this list. But the reader is here presented with a view of the TEMPLE CHURCH, and to which reference is made further on.

Whilst speaking on this topic, I think it not improper to append the numbers attached to the several Religious Denominations at the last census (1871); modifications of which have taken place; and allowance for which must be made by the reader:—

Baptists . . . .	6225
Roman Catholics .	5301
Free Baptists . .	3671
Wesleyan . . . .	1012
Church of England .	908
Presbyterians . .	592
Congregationalists .	407
Adventists . . . .	41
Methodists . . . .	20
Protestants . . . .	14
Quakers . . . . .	12
Episcopal Methodists	9
Mormons . . . . .	2
Universalists . . .	2
Lutheran . . . . .	1
Unitarian . . . . .	1
Without Creed . .	17
Not given . . . . .	315
	<hr/>
	18,550

And all these are in possession of 104 buildings, of which 48 are places of worship.

I am not ignorant that Appendices are very seldom read, and yet, they often contain the very pith and marrow of a matter. It is with the hope and belief that the following list of early settlers of Cape Forchue and Chebogue, will be as carefully read as the information it contains is interesting, that it is here inserted. It is the result of many a long journey; and, if possible, of still longer conversations. It contains a kind of information as curious as it was difficult to get at; and, as a contribution to the early history of Yarmouth, its worth is scarcely to be exceeded. Some idea of the difficulty of obtaining the information here collected will be realized by any one who is curious enough to try to fill up a blank space, or make a trustworthy correction.

The list supplies the date of arrival, the name, the place where from, and the first residence of all the early settlers of Cape Forchue and Chebogue, who have left their *names* or their *memory* behind them, up till the end of the last century; or, for the first forty years. By *memory* is meant, for example, *Bunker's Island*, a trace—the only one—of Hezekiah Bunker. Much personal enquiry, and the examination of every document which could throw any light upon the subject, have been resorted to in compiling this list. Still, perfection is not claimed for it. In some cases, these early settlers are known to have made removals; but the first spot pitched upon is the one which is here intended :—

ARRIVAL.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE SETTLED.
1766	Jeremiah Allen ...	Manchester, Mass...	Nearly opposite George Allen's, at Cove
1770	John Allen .....	Marble Head.....	Shurtleff's Point, Rockville
1798	Joseph Allen.....	Argyle, N. S.....	Lyman Allen's, Melbourne
1762	Seth Barnes... ..	Marble Head and { Plymouth .....	Dennis Weston's Landing, Chebogue
1764	Eleazer Butler.....	Saybrook & Ashford	Butler's Hill
1763	Benjamin Brown...	Beverly, Mass.....	J. K. Ryerson's Wharf
1763	Jonathan Baker...	Marble Head.....	Chas. Richan's, Sunday Pt
1761	Josiah Beal.....	New England..... {	Beal's Island, Chebogue Harbour
1765	George Bridgeo....	British Navy.....	Bridgeo's Creek, Arcadia
1770	Benj. Barnard.....	Salem, Mass .....	Fish Point,—then Kinney & Haley's Factory
1772	Samuel Baker.....	Ashford, Conn.....	NW. part of Sunday Point
1762	Alex. Bain.....	Scotland * .....	Milton
1767	James Brown .....	Ipswich .....	Opposite David Rose's, Chegoggin
1772	Joseph Bent.....	Plymouth .....	Cove Road
1773	Lemuel Bartlett...	Marble Head.....	Ring's Point, Melbourne
1765	Hezekiah Bunker...	Nantucket..... {	NW. Point of Bunker's Island
1785	David Beveridge...	Scotland & Shel- burne .....	Jacob Utley's
1787	Joseph N. Bond...	England & Shel- burne ... ..	Gilbert Allen's, Cove Road
1761	Jonathan Crosby...	Saybrook & Mans- field.....	Crocker's Point, Chebogue
1762	Ephraim Cooke....	Kingston .....	Cooke's Beach, Chebogue Harbour
1762	John Crawley.....	England & Mar- ble Head .....	Crawley's Island " "
1762	James Cain.....	England and New England.....	Seth Cain's, Chebogue
1762	William Coffran...	Marble Head .....	John Pinkney's Farm "
1762	Lemuel Churchill	Plymouth .....	Churchill's Landing "
1764	Ebenezer Corning	Beverly, Mass .....	Joseph Jeffrey's, Overton
1763	Edward Crosby ...	" " .....	Broad Brook, Cove
1765	Daniel Crocker ...	Argyle, N. S.....	Crocker's Point, Chebogue

\* There is a romantic interest attached to the early history of Alex. Bain, or, more properly, McBain. His family emigrated from Scotland about the year 1761-2; and the vessel in which they came, was lost somewhere near St. John. His father, mother, and sister were lost; while he, a child of eight, escaped, by clambering along a fallen mast. He was brought to Yarmouth in 1762, by John McKinnon, on Chebogue Point, who also brought him up.

ARRIVAL.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	WERE SETTLED.
1766	Ebenezer Clarke...	Ipswich.....	Bunker's Island
1769	John Clements.....	Marble Head .... {	Clement's Island, Che- bogue Harbor
1777	Lemuel Crosby....	Yarmouth, Mass ...	Parade
1777	Theophilus Crosby	" ".....	Ryerson's Block
1777	James Crosby.. ...	" ".....	J. B. Bond's
1784	Ephraim Churchill	Plymouth ".....	Opposite Murphy's Bridge
1782	Hugh E. Cann.....	Marble Head .....	Thos. D. Chipman's Brook
1782	John Cann .....	" " .....	Stephen Rose's, Overton
1763	Phinehas Durkee..	Saybrook or { Brimfield .....	Durkee's Lane, Durkee's Hill
1762	Benj. Darling .....	New England .....	Town Point, Chebogue
1776	Ambrose Dennis...	Marble Head .... {	Crawley's J., then near Mrs. Amos Dennis
1785	Jonat'n Dunham...	England & Shel- burne.....	Rockville
1776	Sam'l Doty .....	Weymouth .....	SW Pt. of Fletcher's Head
1789	Thomas Dane.....	Ipswich, Mass.....	Jos. Burrill's Corner
1761	Ebenezer Ellis .....	Sandwich, Cape Cod	Chebogue Point
1761	Elishama Eldridge	New England .....	Fish Point
1765	Nath'l Elwell .....	Beverly, Mass.....	Bunker's Island, then Cove Road
1766	Samuel Ellenwood	Salem, Mass .....	Near Sand-beach
1766	Barna's Eldridge..	New England ... {	Mrs. Daniel Smith's, Cove Road
1785	Joseph Ellis .....	Barnstable, Cape { Cod .....	Near Dennis Weston's, Chebogue
1769	Zachariah Foote...	Beverly, Mass ... {	South of Stephen Rose, Overton
1771	Thomas Flint.....	Marble Head .....	N. side of Lovitt's Wharf
1762	Patrick Gowen .....	Skatawa (?) River..	Gowen's Point, Chebogue
1766	James Gellfellan...	Londonderry, { Ireland .....	Gellfellan's Island near Bunker's
1766	Stephen Gallishan	New Brunswick .....	Fish Point
1775	Philip Goudey .....	Marble Head .... {	In field below Aaron Goudey's
1798	Bartlett Gardner...	Nantucket and { Barrington .....	Vickery's Corner, Arcadia
1775	James Goudey .....	Marble Head.....	North of Aaron Goudey's
1762	Ebenezer Haley ...	Plymouth or { Marble Head... {	Shurtleff's Point, Rockville
1762	Peleg Holmes.....	Plymouth, and { Kingston.....	Holmes Land'g, Chebogue
1763	Samuel Harris .....	Beverly, Mass.....	Opp. Killam's Shipyard
1763	Wm. Haskill .....	Beverly, " .....	Sanderson's Tannery, N. side of Brook.



ARRIVAL.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE SETTLED.
1763	Eleazer Hibbard...	Connecticut .....	Hibbard's Corner
1763	David Hersey.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	Chebogue Point
1763	Levi Horton .....	Connecticut .....	Salem
1765	Amos Hilton.....	Manchester, Mass {	N. end Hilton's point at the Cove
1782	Wm. Hammond...	Halifax, N. S.....	Big Tuskett Island
1795?	Jonathan Horton..	New York and Shelburne .....	W. side Little River
1797	Harris Harding ...	Horton, N. S.....	Near D. Weston's, Chebogue
1798	Philip Hemeon....	Hamington, N. J ...	Jos. Kinney's, Arcadia
1798	Wm. Huestis .....	Staten Island, N.J	Dennis Weston's, Chebogue
1776	Pereg'ne Hamilton	Virginia .....	Murphy's Bridge
1784	Miner Huntington	Windham, Conn {	Chebogue, then Chegoggin, then Milton
1797	James Jenkins.....	New York and Weymouth ...	Railroad Offices
1798	John Jenkins .....	New York and Weymouth ...	South corner of Main and Parade Streets
1798	Wm. Jenkins .....	New York and Weymouth ...	Opp. late Sheriff Shaw's
1765	James Kelley .....	Manchester, Mass {	Foot of lane on shore of the Cove
1766	John Killam .....	Wenham .....	Lovitt's Gate, then Chegoggin
1776	Nathan Kinney....	New Bedford and Barrington ...	Ring's Point, Chebogue Harbour
1761	Sealed Landers....	Sandwich, Cape Cod	C. E. Brown's Garden
1766	Andrew Lovitt....	Beverly, Mass.....	Late Israel Lovitt's
1775?	Waitstill Lewis ...	Rhode Island and Halifax .....	B. Ellenwood's Tan Yard
1763	John McKinnon...	Highlands of Scotland .....	R. McKinnon's Landing, Rockville
1764	James Mattenly ...	Beverly, Mass .....	Stephen Rose's, Overton
1774	John Magray .....	Marble Head .....	Big Tuskett (or Magray's) Island
1786	John McKinnie ...	British Navy.....	Foot Thos. Brown's Hill, Chegoggin
1787	Sam'l Marshall....	New York and Shelburne .....	Opp. old Episcopal Church
1784	Wm. Moses.....	England and Shelburne .....	Hugh Canin's, Milton Hill
1795	David McConnell..	Staten Island, N.J	At Elkanah Clements, Chebogue



ARRIVAL.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE SETTLED.
1761	Moses Perry .....	Sandwich, Cape Cod	Shurtleff's Point, Rockville
1762	Joseph Pitman ...	Beverly, Mass .....	Fish Point
1764	John Perry.....	Beverly, " ... {	Capt. Geo. Baker's, Cove Road
1767	Nehemiah Porter	Ashfield and Ips- {	Burrill & Johnson's Ma- chine Shop
1764	David Pearl .....	wich, Mass .....	Mouth of Broad Brook
1770	Richard Patten ...	Saybrook, Conn ... {	Patten's Hill, W. of first Pond
1769	Hezediah Porter...	Marble Head ... {	Geo. Rose's, W. of Salt Pond
1774	Sam'l S. Poole ....	Ashfield, Mass ... {	Near D. Weston's, Che- bogue
1783	Josiah Porter .....	Connecticut or {	Overton
1775	Nehemiah Patch ..	Reading, Mass {	Capt. Geo. Tooker's
1777	John Pinkney.....	Lexington .....	Pinkney's Point
1773	John T. Phillips...	Ashfield, Mass.....	Kelley's Cove
		New York State.....	
		Marble Head.....	
1762	George Ring .....	Kingston, Mass.....	Ring's Creek, Melbourne
1762	Jabez Robinson ...	Martha's Vine- {	West side of Little River
1762	Cornelius Rogers ..	yard, Mass..... {	David Landers, Senr., Chebogue
1762	Benj. Robbins.....	Kingstou, Mass... {	Near L. Robbins, Che- bogue Point
1762	James Robbins ...	Plympton, Mass... {	Edmund Dennis, Rockville
1762	John Richardson ..	Plympton, Mass.....	Rockville
1765	Richard Rose .....	Windham, Conn ....	Chas. Tooker's farm house
1765	Benj. Redding ....	Beverly, Mass.....	On Parade
1772	Daniel Raymond ..	Beverly, Mass .....	Crocker's Point, Chebogue
1784	Robert Robertson	New England.....	Cranberry Head
1789	John Richan.....	Holland (Hessian) {	Capt. Geo. Tooker's
		Navy and Orkney {	
		Islands .....	
1762	Joseph Sanders ..	Haverhill & Salem..	Elisha Trefry's, Arcadia
1763	Moses Scott.....	Fitchburg, Mass.....	Scott's Island
1763	David Scott.....	Fitchburg " .....	Chebogue
1765	Jonathan Scott ....	Fitchburg, " .. {	Late John Cooke's, Mel- bourne
1764	John Sollows .....	Beverly, " .....	Opp. Killam's Shipyard
1779	Henry Shurtleff ...	Argyle, N. S .....	John Crawley's farm
1784	Tristram Studley ..	England and New {	Cape Forchue
1792	Enoch Stanwood...	England .....	Above Fish Point
1793	Levi Scovill .....	M't Desert, Maine..	Israel Allen, Pembroke
1781	Jonat'n Strickland	Horton, N. S.....	Session Hill, N. of meeting house
1781	Chris'er Strickland	Weymouth.....	C. E. Brown's Garden
1794	Zebina Shaw .....	Weymouth.....	Pitman's, Head Salt Pond
		Annapolis.....	


ARRIVAL.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE SETTLED.
1795	Joseph Shaw.....	Annapolis.....	David Rose's, Chegoggin Opp. Jno. Hibbert's Sand Beach
1784	Patrick Sullivan ...	Ireland'.....	
1762	Edward Tinkham	Marble Head.....	Tinkham's Island, Che- bogue Harbour S. of Late Sam'l Trask, Chebogue N. of Chandler Robbins, Chebogue Point
1765	Elias Trask.....	Plymouth, Mass..	
1766	Joshua P. Trefry..	Marble Head.....	
1785	Jacob Tedford ....	New York and Shelburne .....	Second Pond
1785	Sam'l Tedford .....	New York and Shelburne.....	
1785	Robert Thurston ..	British army and Shelburne.....	Near Steph. Churchill
1790	Jacob Tooker.....	N. Jersey, Shel- burne, Tusket ..	Chas. Tooker's farm
1762	Jonathan Utley ...	Hampton, Conn .....	At Brook, C. Tooker's farm
1773	Moses Vickery .....	Marble Head.....	Shurtleff's Point, Rockville
1795	Gab'l Van Norden	New York and Shelburne.....	R. Symonds, Arcadia
1764	John Walker .....	Newburyport .....	Gardner's Boat Shop, Milton A. Andrews, Melbourne
1767	Nathan Weston ...	Plympton, Mass.....	
1770	Richard Williams	Wales and New England.....	Lyman Cann's, Chegoggin Opp. A. M. Hatfield's, Wyman's Road
1771	Ephraim Wyman	Woburn, Mass....	

This list has been confined to the Township of *Yarmouth*, and although carried on only till the end of the eighteenth century, I think it right to append the following names, (arrivals during the first few years of the present century,) several of whom have left their impress deeply on the County:—

Job Smith,	Robert Huston,	Zachariah Chipman,
Benj. Ellis,	John Brown,	James Murphy,
Eliphalet Curry,	Henry G. Farish,	John Wetmore.

## CHAPTER XIV.

OPENING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. CONDITION OF  
ROADS AND BRIDGES. INSTITUTION OF THE POST  
OFFICE. H. G. FARISH. PROGRESS IN PUBLIC  
BUILDINGS. EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ABBE  
SIGOGNE. SOCIAL CONVENIENCES.

HE opening of this century found Yarmouth flourish-  
ing and prosperous. Population was steadily in-  
creasing ;

### ROADS AND BRIDGES

were beginning to be carefully built ; commercial and ship-  
ping interests were extending ; and public buildings were  
about to give character to the Town, as the centre of  
County influence. Even at this period we trace the pre-  
sence of some of the comforts and conveniences, not to say  
*elegancies* of life. Not that there was any thing to boast  
of. There was none of that network of roads which a few  
years later served to throw over the whole face of the  
County. The road to Tusket was not more than chopped  
out ; and, although surveyed and re-surveyed, the road  
through the Town itself was a series of lines after Ho-  
garth's own heart, round the undrawn stumps of forest  
giants.

"The post road to Beaver River was not even explored till 1801. Pre-  
viously, if any one had business in Annapolis County, he was compelled  
"to take the beach, and follow the sea shore up from Cranberry Head to

“Cape St. Mary’s, using the precaution however to be at the mouths of  
“the several rivers on the Bay at low tide, that they might be forded; for  
“there was not a bridge on the whole line. After a lapse of ten years, say  
“1811, I used to find it a hard day’s work to urge my Canadian pony  
“through the mire and among the tortuous roots of the huge beech trees,  
“of which the forest was composed, as far as Meteghan. We seldom could  
“accomplish the distance before night, except in midsummer, or in cases  
“of urgent haste.”\*†

Before the bridge over the Tusket was built, the only way to that village was by striking the river above Plymouth; and so go up by boat in summer, and on the ice in winter. The bridge over that river was built under the direction of Col. Bond, who, under commission dated 18th May, 1802, was appointed “Commissioner for superintending and directing the expenditure of two hundred and fifty pounds, which were voted in the last sessions of the General Assembly of this Province, for to aid and assist the inhabitants of Argyle and Yarmouth to erect and complete a bridge over Tusket River.”† In the following year, the Sessions report to the Government, that the work was done “in a very thorough and substantial manner.”

The natural consequence of an increasing population, desirous of keeping up an acquaintance with what was

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\* “Recollections,” by Dr. H. G. Farish.

† The following extract from the manuscript Journal of a Presbyterian Minister who travelled through the western part of the Province in 1785, is curiously confirmatory of this description of the state of the roads:—  
“The road from Yarmouth to Salmon River, which is upon the south end of the Township of Clare, is exceeding bad even for one on foot, as there is no road, nor even a path, and much worse for an horse. Ye can scarce ride at all, excepting sometimes when ye can get upon the beach, and but very indifferent then. And there is what makes it still worse and more difficult passing at all, saving at low water, and that is several small rivers, which can only be rode at low water, but then can be easily passed.”

‡ Commission Paper.

going on in the outside world, was a demand for increasing facility of communication. At, and before this time, the only means of sending or receiving letters was by the kindness of a friend passing through Digby or coming from Halifax.

But in June, 1806, a

POST OFFICE

was established in Yarmouth. Says the Postmaster of the day—

“For the first six years after my appointment, our mails, wrapped in a bit of brown paper, were sent down in the jacket pocket of any Frenchman who happened to be at Digby, and had business of his own to bring him on to Yarmouth. Some of these little mails, of one or two letters, were more than a fortnight coming from Digby, and from three to four weeks coming from Annapolis and Halifax: one of them travelled one hundred miles in twenty-six days.”

During the first six months after the establishment of the office, only fifteen letters were despatched, every one of which was unpaid. The first person commissioned to carry the mail between Yarmouth and Digby was Mr. Jesse Wyman in the year 1810. I know of nothing that more decidedly marks the progress of the place than that fact as contrasted with the piles of matter now brought in daily. In the year 1871, 200,000 letters, and 150,000 newspapers passed through the office: 170 mails were despatched, and as many received every week: money orders were *issued* to the extent of \$40,000; and the money orders *paid* amounted to nearly \$22,000.\*

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\* By the courtesy of A. J. Hood, Esq., I am able to present the reader with the following information respecting the numbers of Letters and Papers of different kinds which were handled at the Yarmouth Office during the year 1875:—Letters, 270,000; Registered Letters, 4,000; Papers, 215,000; Postal Cards, 13,500; Circulars, 17,500; Money Orders granted, \$51,000; and Money Orders paid, \$38,000.

The first Postmaster, and the only one for fifty years, was the late Dr. Henry Greggs Farish, to whom circumstances have compelled so frequent reference in these pages. He was born at Brooklyn, New York, where his father was, at that time, a Commissary in the British army. After the peace in 1785, his parents with their family removed to Shelburne, and afterwards to Norfolk, Virginia. He entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, on board the *Asia*, and was soon after promoted as Surgeon on board H. M. S. *Cleopatra*. At the peace, the ship was paid off; and, after having practised some little time in England, he returned to Nova Scotia, and settled in Yarmouth in the year 1803, and here he remained till his death in 1856. In addition to his duties as a medical practitioner, in which capacity he was very highly esteemed, he filled for many years, with singular ability, integrity and impartiality, many important public offices. He was Naval Officer, Collector of Excise, Registrar of Deeds, and an able Magistrate. He was also Land Commissioner, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; for twenty years Custos of the County; and, as before said, for fifty years Postmaster. I found whilst in Halifax making some enquiries, that, till this day, his remarkable accuracy was fresh in the memory of the older Post Office authorities.

He came to Yarmouth when scarcely more than the rude clearings of the forest were visible; and he never ceased to take a deep interest in whatever concerned the history, progress, and welfare of his adopted home. He was evidently a most discreet man; of few words; but of careful and constant action. He seldom spoke in public; but no



public work was uninfluenced by him. He was, in well-worn phrase, "a gentleman and a scholar"; and, however widely his opinions differed from the majority of those among whom he lived, he commanded the respect of all. The ruling principle of his life seems to have been a strong sense of duty, from which he would not swerve, however painful the consequences might be to himself. Nor can I leave this portrait without giving it the epigrammatic touch of an old inhabitant, since deceased, who knew him long and well, and who told me that the only faults that many found in him were, that he was a Conservative in politics and a Churchman in religion.

We have said that public buildings, at the beginning of the century, indicated increasing prosperity. Up till this time, there were but two meeting-houses in the County; that at Chebogue, and the other in Cape Forchue; besides the Roman Catholic chapels at Eel Brook and Pubnico. But in the spring of 1807, the

#### OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was raised, and on Sunday, Dec. 13th of the same year, Divine Service was held there for the first time. The first member of this body who came to Yarmouth to reside was Joseph Norman Bond; and, after him in succession as they came, the Loyalist families, who were, almost without exception, Churchmen. For many years those families had no church ministrations, and the consequence finally was that numbers of them became attached to other bodies. Occasional visits to Yarmouth had been made by Clergymen; the first of whom was the Rev'd David Ormond.



Afterwards, visits were made by Mr. and Dr. Rowland, successively Rectors of Shelburne, and others. But the first Rector was the Rev. Ranna Cossit, a native of Saybrook, Conn., who was inducted to the Parish on the 23rd of January, 1807.

On the preceding Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29th, 1806, the first Parish Officers had been appointed. They were, Church Wardens—Joseph Norman Bond and Samuel Marshall, Esquires; and the first Vestrymen were—

Thomas Wilson	Stephen Adams
Joseph Bell	Job Smith
Jacob Tooker	William Robertson
Jonathan Horton	Robert Huston
David Van Norden	Joseph Tooker, and

Henry Greggs Farish, Clerk of the Vestry.

As men who were looking ahead, the Church Wardens and Vestry resolved to obtain grants of land for Glebe and School purposes. And in the month of August, 1807, the Rector went to Halifax on that business, bringing back with him the grant and plans of the lots assigned. For many years very strong feeling existed in the Town on the subject; the popular conviction being that their Church brethren had no legal right or title. Nor were they forward to prove that they had.

Mr. Cossit died in 1815, and was buried under the Chancel of the old Church.\* His remains were interred with Masonic ceremonial, the first instance I have met with in this County. (The first Masonic Lodge was formed

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\* This old landmark, much to the regret of many of the neighbouring inhabitants, was torn down and taken to pieces in the early part of 1874.

in Yarmouth in 1795.) For some time the Rev. Mr. Milner, of New Brunswick, served the congregation. The next Rector, the Rev. Thomas A. Grantham, the father of our respected citizen Henry A. Grantham, Esq., arrived in Yarmouth in 1819, and laboured here till 1834. The third in charge was the Rev. Alfred Gilpin. He was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Avery, who was transferred to the Parish of Aylesford in 1845: and in 1846 the Parish was placed in charge of the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, the present incumbent. This denomination erected in 1872 a substantial Church-like edifice, in the early English period of architecture, of which we here insert a view; and, in 1873, a Parish School House in a similar style, both situate in the centre of the Town. The adherents of this body now number nearly one thousand.

After the expulsion of the French Acadians, the first Roman Catholic chapel in the County was built in 1784, being the Church of St. Anne, at Eel Brook. Originally the mission of Saint Peter's, at Pubnico, was part of the Parish of Saint John the Baptist at Port Royal; afterwards of Saint Mary's; still later, of Saint Anne's, Eel Brook; and, at last, in the year 1816, the inhabitants of that settlement had their own chapel, which finally became too small; and in 1841, that which now stands on a piece of land given for the purpose by Benoni D'Entremont, Esq., was raised; M. Goudot being the Missionary. This settlement of Pubnico is certainly destined to be one of the most important in the County. In 1871 the eleven families of 1771 had increased to about one hundred and fifty.



HOLY TRINITY.

EPISCOPAL.



Whilst speaking of Roman Catholic Church matters, I may say that there are now six churches and chapels in this County, viz :

Eel Brook, consecrated in	1784
Pubnico,                   “       “	1816
Tusket Wedge,       “       “	1822
Town                   “       “	1862
Surette's Island,   “       “	1859
Forks,               “       “	1859

There is a very commodious Educational establishment in the interest of the same body at Eel Brook, and another nearly as extensive was completed in 1874 on the west side of Pubnico harbour.

There can be no more fitting place than this to preserve some memorials of the

ABBÉ SIGOGNE,

for fifty years Parish Priest and Missionary from Pubnico to Annapolis, embracing what are now nine or ten French Acadian missions. He was a native of Tours in France. In 1790, his father being then Mayor of Lyons, he escaped from Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, and found his way to London, where he lived for nearly two years. From thence he removed to this country, where he lived for half a century. He was a man of excellent ability; good judgment; a rich and vigorous imagination; and a logical precision of thought. He was a great admirer of English institutions; and he ever taught the people under his charge, loyalty. Had the Acadians *before 1755* been blessed with such men to rule, guide, and instruct them, they never would have been expelled. Abbé Sigogne was

an excellent Parish Priest, as well as practically the lawyer, judge, and notary public of all the French Acadians of Clare, Tusket, and Pubnico. He began and carefully preserved the Records of his Mission. He wrote all the deeds and contracts of his parishioners; and, we are told, he constantly taught them to avoid litigation and strife. Amongst his learning may be included a knowledge of the Indian language; and the Mic Macs always regarded him with the utmost veneration and respect. This venerable man, who died in Clare on the 9th of November, 1844, had a most generous appreciation of the truly liberal character of England as a nation.\*

We observed that at the beginning of the century marks of convenience, comfort, and elegance were being gradually introduced. In the year 1799, Col. J. N. Bond brought into Yarmouth the first

PLEASURE CARRIAGE,—

a chaise,—which was ever seen in the County; but its melancholy end was somewhat discouraging to intending importers. It lay unused till 1804, when Mr. Bell, Col. Bond's father-in-law, tackled it up, and having got in, was immediately thrown out. It remained undisturbed till the next year, when Col. Bond once more put in the horse, intending to take some of his family for a drive. He first got in, in order to try it; but it tried him and the chaise both. The horse ran off, and turning into the open graveyard in front of the Cape Forchue meeting house, the

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\* I am chiefly indebted to L. E. Bourque, Esq., Clare, for these facts.



chaise struck a tree, which threw him out, and broke the carriage into pieces. Mr. Zach. Chipman was the next importer. In the year 1831 there were 140 pleasure carriages in Yarmouth; and by the census of 1871 it appears that there were then 1438, besides 2916 other vehicles, in the County.



## CHAPTER XV.

SUPREMACY OF YARMOUTH GRADUALLY ASSERTED.  
WAR OF 1812-14. LOYAL MEMORIAL. DEFENCES.

**B**Y the year 1810, Yarmouth had struggled for and obtained decidedly the

PRE-EMINENCE OVER CHEBOGUE.

On the Church hill, or Butler's hill, as it is sometimes called, were the building used as a court house, the stores of the principal merchants, and taverns; and, in fact, that was *the* Town.\*

It is not to be doubted that the introduction of the Loyalist element infused a new life into the County. "Knowledge is power": and many of that class were, at once, well informed and experienced men, who had seen something of life. We feel then as we proceed into the century, that things are rapidly becoming more defined in every respect; ideas of business of all kinds more enlarged; it may be, too much so. For instance, about the year 1810, an idea was started to the effect that if the head of the Yarmouth harbour was connected by locks with Lake

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\* The chief hotel was Richan's, where special sessions from time to time were held. The "long room" in this house was thought wonderful, at the time, for its size. On the north side of the house stood a great willow tree, where from time to time such poor wights as were guilty of petty larceny or the like, were tied up and received "thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on."

George, the fortunes of the settlers and inhabitants generally, were as good as made. It was a *bold* thought at least, and appeared so feasible that in the following year, 1811, "an Act for the encouragement of Inland Navigation" was passed, which embodied a corporation, provided officers, limited their powers, regulated their tariffs, and defined the corporation as "the Yarmouth Lock and Canal Proprietors." Some business was actually done; but the enterprise ultimately failed; and I believe all the right and title to the privileges of the corporation have become centred in one person, Samuel Killam, Esq. Vestiges of the works may still be seen in the middle of the stream, on the south side of the bridge at Milton.

We have already seen how very embarrassing to the inhabitants of this County the revolutionary war proved. And, if not as embarrassing, at least as annoying and harassing was

#### THE WAR OF 1812-14.

Privateers were continually hovering around, ready to pounce on vessels belonging to belligerents; and frequently unoffending inhabitants, unarmed, were attacked. Thus, on the 8th of October, 1812, a boat's crew from an American privateer, landed on Sheep Island, at the mouth of the Tusket River, which was inhabited by a poor Frenchman named Francis Clement and his family; and although unoffending and unresisting, they deliberately shot the man dead, ransacked the house, and carried off the stock; leaving a widow and orphan children, the oldest of whom was a helpless cripple. This privateer was afterwards captured

by the *Shannon*, and the murderer identified as the lieutenant.\*

At least seven vessels owned in this County or port were taken; several of our townsmen were killed; and many of them endured very great hardships in prison. During the first year of the war, Militia volunteers performed night duty on all the exposed stations from Chebogue Point to Chegoggin; and mounted guard every night as regularly as soldiers of the line. The second year they were relieved to a great extent by a company of embodied Militia, raised from among our own population, whose head-quarters were on Bunker's Island where the sites of the block house and battery are yet very clearly defined.

At

#### THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES,

the people of this County showed a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty, which compares most favourably with the colder calculations into which many of them entered in the petition of 1775. No sooner had reliable information been obtained that the conflict had opened, than the Magistrates of the County prepared a well-written Memorial to Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, which, I think, is worthy of being preserved here:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

“The accounts of a commencement of hostilities having reached us in such a manner as to leave little or no doubt of the fact, we, the Magistrates of the Districts of Yarmouth and Argyle, impelled by a strong sense of what we owe to the people over whom we are appointed to preside, and by a zeal for the faithful discharge of our public duty, beg leave to apply to your Excellency for such assistance as it may be thought proper at the present crisis to afford us.

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\* Murdoch III, 333.

"If your Excellency will be pleased to cast an eye over this part of the Province, you will readily see that our apprehensions are not without foundation. The enemy is within a few hour's sail of our shore, and the coast of the District is so extensive and so indented with deep bays, and covered with islands, and the population is so detached, as to render any efficient defence very difficult if not impossible, unless aided by some Naval or Military force."

"We are well aware of the present limited means of defence within the Province, and at a time when our fellow Colonists are menaced and even invaded by the enemy it would be highly unreasonable for us to ask or expect any very material assistance unless your Excellency should deem it expedient to establish a military post at this place, for which it is particularly calculated. We have, therefore, called together the Grand Jury of the District to provide for the building of four gunboats, and we now respectfully solicit your Excellency for the guns and other materials necessary for their equipment. . . . And, we feel a great satisfaction in assuring you that there appears a general disposition in all classes and descriptions of people in this community to perform their duty cheerfully in their respective stations. We have, etc."

"JAMES LENT,

"HENRY G. FARISH,

"SAMUEL SHELDON POOLE,

"BENJAMIN BARNARD,

"RICHARD FLETCHER,

"SAMUEL MARSHALL."

We have already anticipated the fact that part of this

MEMORIAL WAS ACCEDED TO,

Joseph Norman Bond, Esqr., being appointed Colonel of Militia. In addition to the fort on Bunker's Island,—some pieces of ordnance were kept, ready for necessary use, immediately in the rear of Colonel Bond's house. There was also a Block House on the eminence situated in the heart of the Town of Yarmouth, known as the "Rock,"—one of the most beautiful properties in the County, then owned by Colonel Bond.

The defence of this coast and the appointment of Militia was by no means an unnecessary proceeding. We have more than one reminiscence of violence offered to the inha-

bitants and of successful defence of the place and capture of prisoners by the Militia,—who were also required from time to time to carry their prisoners to head-quarters. The Militia embodied here, were frequently sent to Halifax to take the place of the regular soldiers who were sent abroad. It was on such an expedition as this that Captain James Cain, whilst in command of his company, fell down dead near Chegoggin River.

It is somewhat amusing now to read some of the accounts rendered by the Innkeepers of the day for boarding prisoners and Militia men. Here is one of them:—

Government to Jonathan Corning, Dr.

1812—

\* Aug. 27. For dinners supplied to 5 Militia and 4 prisoners...£0 9s. 0d.

1813—

Sept. 19. For supper for . . . Militia and prisoners..... 9

“ 20. “ breakfast for 5 Militia men on their way back  
to Yarmouth..... 5

£1 3s. 0d.

In one case there are bills from four Innkeepers for Militia and prisoners, viz:—

Cyrus Perry.....	£3	0s.	6d.
Jonathan Corning.....	2	0	6
Jacques Deveau.....	2	13	6
Charles Terrio.....	2	3	0
	<hr/>		
	£9	17	6

and, I think the last two dates in the former bill suggest that such pieces of business were more frequent than we have now the means of deciding.

Without being able to assert positively how many Yarmouth vessels were taken by American cruisers, we have been able to trace seven distinctly. On the other hand, we took at least ten of theirs; a ratio, if the tonnage were


proportionate, which must have tended to the final prosperity of the County.

Since that war, no hostile vessels have infested our waters, nor have the enemies' feet trod our ground. The Military spirit is not that which characterizes our people, or which brings them honour. Still, it is a fact worth preserving, that when the old Militia system had fallen into desuetude and inefficiency, Yarmouth has the distinction of having formed the first company of Rifle Volunteers, in what is now the Dominion of Canada, and, I believe, they also received the first issue of arms. The company was commanded by Captain J. W. H. Rowley, whose commission bears date of October 24th, 1859.

## CHAPTER XVI.

THE STORY OF YARMOUTH SHIPPING ENTERPRISE. ANTHONY LANDERS. RISE OF THE METHODIST BODY. THE FREE BAPTISTS. RISE AND PROGRESS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

"Who, in frail barques, the ocean surge defied  
And trained the race that live upon the wave?  
What shore so distant where they have not died?  
In every sea they found a watery grave.  
Honour, for ever, to the true and brave  
Who seaward led their Sons with spirits high,  
Bearing the red cross flag their fathers gave;  
Long as the billows flout the arching sky  
They'll seaward bear it still, to venture or to die."\*

UR reference to the loss of vessels connected with this County in the war of 1812-1814, together with the first visit in 1808 of a man whose early enterprise is worthy of a public memorial, lead us to

THE HISTORY OF OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS;†  
a subject ever fresh and interesting, and to some extent an illustration of the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. The narrative is necessarily one more of the *Township* than of the *County*; and again, in a smaller circle, of the *Town*, rather than of the *Township*.

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\* Hon. Joseph Howe.

† The reader is referred for further information on this interesting topic to a book devoted exclusively to the subject of Shipping, which has been published since this work was written.



By a tradition, with which even the children are familiar, in the year of settlement, there was one Schooner belonging to the party named the "*Pompey*." The 25 tons of 1761 gave place a century later, 1861, to 149 vessels of 39,713 tons. Great as the ratio of this increase is, it pales before that of the next ten years; for in 1871 the tonnage was upwards of ninety thousand: equal to the whole of the British shipping in the time of Henry the Seventh; and equal to the shipping of the port of London, in the reign of Charles the Second. And great as the increase of the century ending 1861 was; the fourteen years which have since elapsed, have served to swell that increase by two hundred per cent. And should the same ratio be maintained throughout the century ending 1961, the tonnage will have increased to upwards of 420,000: a presumption which, with the blessing of heaven, without which, prosperity is an evil, experience renders reasonable. For this increase has not been spasmodic; nor has it been characterized by great or retrogressive fluctuations. With very few exceptions, from the year of settlement down to the present, every succeeding year shows a marked and steady advance. There may be traces of the truth of the theory that there is a great depression every ten years; but, for the more part, progress and increase is the watchword. In the years 1843-4, there was a falling off both in numbers and tonnage. But frequently the number of vessels registered without reference to the tonnage would mislead. Thus, in 1839 there were 120 vessels, whose aggregate was 10,000 tons. In 1859, twenty years afterwards, there were but 123 vessels with a tonnage, however, amounting to

35,000, showing an increase of only three vessels, but at the same time of 25,000 tons. The explanation is, that, in the mean time, a very different class of vessels had come into existence, engaged in a very different trade. Before 1820 there were but one or two vessels which crossed the Atlantic; but by the year 1850, those that left Yarmouth seldom returned, in the sense of carrying freight to or from the Port. There is another sense however, in which they never return: and it is a melancholy fact, the details of which are before us, that up till the present time there have been 600 vessels lost out of Yarmouth—in nearly 100 of which there was loss of all hands.

The names of Robbins, Lovitt, Baker, Ryerson, Moses, Killam, Dennis and Doane, Goudey, Moody, and very many others, tell us of the successful extension of our foreign shipping interests. But to none of them, however largely they may have contributed towards the building up and extending of that department, belongs the honour of having, so to speak, originated the foreign trade of the Port. That honour belongs to a man whose name does not appear in our lists—

ANTHONY LANDERS,

a native of Sunderland, England, whose spirited and extensive operations in ship building, merited a more successful issue. Mr. Landers first arrived in Yarmouth in 1808, on board a Dutch galliott of 101 tons, named the “Badger,” which he loaded with a cargo of timber for Sunderland. On his return he bought two grants of land, to facilitate his future operations. The first vessel he built was a brig of 250 tons named the “Peter Waldo.” She was launched at Plymouth. He afterwards built another brig at Plymouth

named the "Bittern," which he also loaded with timber for the English market. On his return voyage, having on board the weights and measures for the Township of Yarmouth, together with some of the best Northumberland sheep, and a Northumberland bull and cow, he was taken off Halifax by the "Tezel," an American privateer, belonging to Providence, R. I. They offered him and his crew the long boat; but Captain Landers refused to leave his ship. When the privateer and her prize arrived at Providence, the authorities received him kindly, but kept his vessel. He stated his scheme about improving the stock; and they gave him some of their best breeds, which they afterwards sent to him at Yarmouth.

When the war was over, he bought an American vessel, which had been taken by a Liverpool privateer. Her name had been the "Factor," which he changed to the "Bittern," and all that remains of her lies in the Yarmouth harbour. He sailed some time in this vessel between Yarmouth and England. In the year 1818 he brought out all his furniture and other effects, including improved farming implements, together with a competent man, the late George W. Brown, to carry on the farm.

In 1819 he built the barque "Zebulun," 300 tons; in 1821 the "Waldo," 250 tons; the "Thales," at Tusket, 260 tons; and at Salmon River, the "Ugonia," 260 tons. In 1825 he built the "Thetis," 300 tons; and, at Milton, the barque "Hebron." In 1830 he built the barque "Dove," and the brig "Rhoda," each 275 tons.\* If the

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\* I am indebted to Capt. George Allen for many of these facts, which he kindly communicated to me, as early as 1871.

circumstances be all taken into account, it must be confessed that he was a far more than ordinarily spirited and enterprising man: and he may justly, I conceive, be called the Father, if not the Founder of our foreign trade, which is the main source of the continued and increasing prosperity of Yarmouth.

But fickle as she is said to be, Fortune was more than usually so with this man. In the year 1833, he went to reside in England; and, I have been credibly informed, that a few years ago, a number of Yarmouth men being in Liverpool, subscribed among them to furnish him with a coat. He became beggared in the initiating and prosecuting of an enterprise, in which thousands are now becoming rich.\* I have transferred from the *Herald*,

THE USUALLY RECEIVED LIST OF VESSELS,  
which have belonged to Yarmouth at different periods  
since 1761:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1761	1	25	1823	73	3,664
1762	4	80	1832	88	4,348
1767	7	156	1834	91	5,141
1791	26	554	1835	99	6,339
1808	41	1,880	1836	103	6,855
1814	42	2,130	1837	108	7,475
1815	49	2,441	1838	119	9,209
1816	69	3,854	1839	120	10,301
1817	71	3,848	1840	124	10,541
1818	75	3,469	1841	126	13,389
1819	72	3,403	1842	120	13,765
1820	67	2,877	1843	96	12,500
1821	68	3,191	1844	88	12,607
1822	65	3,000	1846	100	12,685

\*Curiously enough, whilst ready and waiting for the press, "A narrative of the Travels and Voyages of Captain Anthony Landers, \* \* \* written by himself \* \* \* and printed at New York in 1815," fell into my hands. But beyond the circumstance that this publication was either never known or long since forgotten in the County, I found nothing in the sixty pages of which it consists, to my present purpose.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1847	115	13,662	1863	154	50,130
1848	123	16,604	1864	187	64,102
1849	130	17,224	1865	199	71,830
1850	113	17,890	1866	187	73,055
1852	106	18,888	1867	261	77,003
1854	121	21,049	1868	267	78,590
1855	128	25,690	1869	263	81,896
1856	106	25,873	1870	258	82,147
1857	109	30,966	1871	262	90,668
1858	117	35,714	1872	257	95,182
1859	121	36,030	1873	248	95,932
1860	133	36,514	1874	261	110,466
1861	149	39,713	1875	256	120,966
1862	152	49,985	1876	254	131,723

The uncommon prosperity of our people in shipping affairs frequently excites wonder and enquiry. But in this case, however we may fail to trace *all* the

#### CAUSES OF SUCCESS,

there are many which lie upon the surface, plain and obvious to all who will note them. Besides the traditions of the place, and impressions dating from early childhood, we may trace the elements of prosperity in the constant application of the principle of mutual assistance which holds out encouragement, by promising advancement to the deserving; a co-operative spirit widely applied to every department of the business; a practical study of marine law;\* a close observation of the most approved methods of ship building, and of conducting insurance matters; extensive knowledge of foreign ports; personal acquaintance with the most reliable agents; captains in charge whose characters are soon well known, and who are

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\* It is a noteworthy proof of what we are here saying, that one of our Yarmouth men, now resident in Liverpool, England—Captain E. B. Hatfield—made himself so felt in the public discussions on the Plimsoll Bill, that he was selected to give evidence in a Royal Commission; and, since then, some of the opinions he expressed in that capacity, have become part of the Maritime Law of the Empire.



interested as part owners; scrupulous regard to foreign credit; quick intelligence and unconquerable enterprize; and, above all, the protecting hand of an auspicious Providence, whose blessing accompanies and gives success to human efforts, and so brings those vessels from time to time unto the haven where they would be.\*

As an illustration of the tentative maritime spirit of the people, I think it to the purpose to present the reader with the following extract from "A LECTURE ON THE SCREW PROPELLER," delivered before the Yarmouth Literary Society, 12th January, 1841, by James C. Farish, M. D.:—

"It is now seven years since Mr. John Patch, an ingenious shipwright of this place, having been long convinced from his observations upon the means in use for propelling vessels—from an oar to a paddle wheel—that there might still be something invented more efficient than any of these, in the spring of 1834 completed a Screw which he had been some time contriving for that purpose. He was then residing at Kelley's Cove, in this County, and was observed for some months to have been privately engaged at work in the store and in the boats off the wharves. At length he communicated his secret to Captain Robert Kelley, but not until he had alone made sufficient trials of his machine. Captain Kelley assisted him, and they two, by the simple working of a crank, sent their boat ahead at the rate of five or six knots, without oars or sails.

"During that summer he was sailing up St. John harbour in a little schooner of twenty-five tons, in company with ten or twelve other vessels,

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\* I am not in a position to prove the assertion which is sometimes made by enthusiastic citizens—and which, if true, is certainly a fact worth recording—that the Shipping owned in this County yields a higher proportion *per head* to the whole population, than does that of any known county in any other country. Be that as it may, the following are facts:—The proportion of tonnage owned in the *County* gives about seven tons to each individual; the proportion owned in the *Township of Yarmouth* yields rather more than twelve tons to each individual; whilst that which is owned within the *Town limits* gives about twenty tons to every man, woman, and child. These facts may be established in detail, *first*, by comparing the whole population with the gross tonnage; and *secondly*, by comparing the population of the parts indicated with the amount of Shipping known to be owned in the Township and Town of Yarmouth, respectively.

“when it fell dead calm. He got out his Screw over the quarter, and he  
 “and Capt. Silas Kelley (the only persons on board) by the same simple  
 “power, a crank, soon left the rest of the fleet astern, wondering by what  
 “means he had got ahead of them, without sweeps or any other visible  
 “assistance.

“Having perfected his discovery, and made such trials as satisfied him-  
 “self and his confidential friends, Mr. Patch in July, 1834, at Captain R.  
 “Kelley’s suggestion, proceeded to Washington to take out a patent for his  
 “invention; but everything that he met with had the effect of discourag-  
 “ing him, and at last he abandoned his purpose. As Mr. Patch spoke  
 “freely of his invention, and as the Screw Propeller appeared within a  
 “year or two after this date, it seems reasonable to suppose that others  
 “profited by his labours. If not *the* original inventor, *an* original inventor  
 “he certainly was.”

Intimately connected with the matter of Shipping, is  
 that of

#### COAST AND HARBOUR CONVENIENCES.

Before 1830, there were neither lights nor whistles, beacons nor breakwaters in the County. In 1820, the Governor in Council was memorialized to cause the outer Seal Island to be settled, and a light placed thereon. Nothing was done in that way however, till 1830, in which year the lighthouse was established. In 1839 the Yarmouth lighthouse was built, and it was first lighted on the 15th of January, 1840. The bell which had been fixed in the same neighbourhood was removed for the fog whistle, which was first used in February, 1869. Since 1870 a whistle has also been placed on the Seal Island; and those safeguards, together with the light on Pubnico beach, placed there in 1854; that on the Fish Island in the Tusket River, placed there in 1864; the beacon in the Yarmouth Harbour lighted on February 16th, 1874; together with that on White Head Island at the mouth of the Argyle Harbour, well nigh supply everything except



skill and care on the part of navigators, for the safe conduct of shipping.

Another work of moment to the County ultimately, although to the port primarily, is the breakwater in the Yarmouth Harbour, a work which was done in 1873 at a cost of \$11,000. It is a substantial work 2,800 feet long, 22 feet wide, with an average height of seven feet, and is designed to arrest the strong tendency created by the action of the high tides and westerly winds, to obstruct, and finally destroy, the Harbour.

It is hard to determine how much is due to the late Anthony Landers; but among other things with which he may be credited, is the introduction and advancement of

THE METHODIST BODY IN THIS COUNTY.\*

The now thriving settlement of Hebron was very largely Mr. Landers' property. He there built and resided in what he named "Hebron House," in which he began to hold meetings in the year 1810; and seven years afterwards he built a chapel at Hebron, which however was

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\* I here append as interesting to one class of readers, the list of Wesleyan Superintendent Ministers up till 1865, when the Milton Circuit was set off. The memory of the youngest reader will reach all who have been in Yarmouth since:—

Rev. William Alder.....	1816	Rev. Rowland Morton.....	1844
“ Thomas Payne.....	1818	“ Henry Pope, Senr.....	1846
“ John Snowball.....	1819	“ Richard Weddall.....	1849
“ Robert H. Crane.....	1820	“ Richard Williams.....	1850
“ George Millar.....	1821	“ William Wilson.....	1851
“ William Smith.....	1828	“ Michael Pickles.....	1855
“ Thos. H. Davies.....	1830	“ James England.....	1858
“ William McDonald...	1832	“ George Johnson.....	1859
“ Wm. Webb.....	1834	“ Ingram Sutcliffe.....	1860
“ John McMurray.....	1836	“ John Prince.....	1863
“ Cha's DeWolfe.....	1839	“ Jas. G. Hennigar.....	1866
“ Charles Churchill.....	1841	“ Henry Daniel.....	1867





PROVIDENCE CHURCH.  
METHODIST.

never finished, and which has long since disappeared. He also procured the services from Conference of the first Methodist Minister in the County, the Rev. Mr. Alder, a talented man who died in 1873 in Gibraltar, in which Diocese, in connection with the Church of England, he had become Registrar and Surrogate. For several years Mr. Landers boarded Mr. Alder and paid his expenses. Since that time the Methodist body has greatly increased. They have four modern places of worship in the Town and vicinity:—Wesley Church at Milton, which was built about ten years ago, when the society abandoned their less convenient chapel, which had been used since 1839; Providence Church in the south end of the Town, which also supplanted an earlier structure; a smaller building at Arcadia; and another at Brooklyn. They have also a fifth place of worship at the thriving settlement at Darling's Lake. The reader has here a view of PROVIDENCE CHURCH which is situate at the south end of the Town.

In this connection, as a religious matter, the history of the Free Baptist body may be touched upon. In the year 1819 the Rev. Jacob B. Norton came to Yarmouth from the State of Massachusetts. He belonged to the Society known as the Christian Band. About the same time, the Rev. Asa McGray went to Barrington from the same State. He belonged to the Freewill Baptist body. They each succeeded in gaining adherents to their respective Societies. In June, 1837, ministers and delegates of both bodies met on Cape Sable Island and organized the FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST DENOMINATION, as an amalgamation of

both; and finally, in 1866, this body agreed to be known by the name of FREE BAPTISTS. There are I believe eleven Free Baptist churches in this County, possessing over a dozen meeting houses, and served by four resident ministers, besides occasional assistance.

Closely connected with public worship, is the matter of Sunday Schools. It is evident that any number of children brought together to be taught gives the idea of a School; and, that a number of children brought together to be taught on Sundays, completes the *general* idea of a Sunday School. But although it would be impossible to go back to the time in the Christian era when children were not brought together to be taught on Sundays, this would hardly be the sense in which that expression has come to be understood.

After careful and extended enquiries on the subject, I believe that the first Sunday School proper in this County was opened in Lower Chebogue by the Rev. Abel Cutler in 1817; Mr. John S. Miller establishing a similar institution, which was more of the nature of a Prayer Meeting however, about the same time or a little after, in Nehemiah Patch's loft. The next was opened in the old Milton school house, which stood on the site of the late Herbert Huntington's house, about the year 1823. Then in 1827 another was commenced in the old Methodist Chapel, which lasted till 1834, when it lapsed. In January of 1835 the Rev. Alfred Gilpin opened one in the old Trinity Church; an offshoot from which established itself at Upper Chebogue, now Arcadia, in the fall of the same year. All those Schools had been conducted on the *Union* principle:

but, in the month of August, 1836, the Methodist element withdrew from the Trinity Church school, and formed a denominational school. About the same time, Mr. Joseph Ellis, who had been prominently concerned with nearly all those institutions, opened one in his own house : and, shortly afterwards, another was commenced by the Baptists.\* After this period, they continued to spring up everywhere ; until now there is no section in the County where there is not one.

The first structure raised in the County for Sunday School purposes was that which was erected by the Episcopalians in 1840, and was the same building which now stands, newly restored, on the site of the old Parish Church.


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\* Facts recorded by the late Joseph Ellis.



## CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIAL PROGRESS FROM 1800. NEGRO SLAVES. NEW SETTLEMENTS. SALMON RIVER. KEMPTVILLE. BEAVER RIVER. OHIO. HEBRON. CARLETON. TEMPERANCE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES. GREAT FIRE OF 1820.

HEN the Loyalists left Shelburne, in several cases they brought with them to Tusket and Yarmouth, their

### NEGRO SLAVES.

They had accompanied their masters from New York and other cities in the States. In many cases families of them lived in their masters' houses, or in other houses provided for them; and there is reason to believe, that as far as work or usage or houses or clothing were concerned, they were better cared for, and probably knew they were, than many of those who had been liberated. After all allowance however has been made for kindness and consideration, the institution remained. In this connection, an interesting trial took place in 1787, in Shelburne. Jesse Gray, of Argyle, had sold to William Mangham, a colored woman named Mary Postill, for one hundred bushels of potatoes. Gray was tried on a charge of misdemeanor. The wrong was not the sale of a slave, but the sale of a slave of which he was not the real owner. Proofs having been brought forward that she had really belonged to Gray



in one of the Southern States; the Court at once acquitted him, and she became as much the property of Mangham for a hundred bushels of potatoes as a horse would for the same consideration.

But in the course of a very few years, public opinion in this Province reprobated the practice. Notwithstanding, as late as the years 1801 and 1802 there were several negro slaves bought and sold in this County. As one of the last traces of that institution I here insert one of these bills of sale:—

“Know all men by these Presents that I, A. B., of the Township of Yarmouth for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-nine pounds in hand paid to me by C. D., have bargained and sold to him and by these presents do grant bargain and sell to him the said C. D. a certain Negro Boy named Jack, about seven years of age, born in my house from a wench and a man, both my sole property; and I, the said A. B., do promise to warrant and defend the said Negro Boy Jack against all lawful claim or claims of any person or persons whatsoever.

“In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-third day of December, 1801.

“A. B.

“Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

“E. F.

“G. H.

“J. K.”

In addition to this bill of sale there are several others, one of which was of a young negro woman twenty-eight, who was sold the next year, 1802, for £40. That same coloured woman—together with her husband, was liberated by her master Colonel Bond, and is still living near Weymouth. She is therefore now more than a hundred years old. From freed slaves, left in many cases in destitution and utter inability and indisposition to provide for themselves, the

#### SALMON RIVER SETTLEMENT

in this Township originated.\* With a few exceptions the settlement has not been ornamental to the County, and

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\* By the Census of 1871 there are 257 coloured people in the County.

scarcely useful ; but it may be, that part of the blame of this state of affairs ought to be borne by that portion of the population, who have been themselves taught the blessings of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge.

The older settled parts of the County, have so far engrossed our attention, only because they were all that existed. But early in the nineteenth century, the healthy mark of

#### NEW GROUND

being opened up claims some notice : the principal of which are Kemptville, Beaver River, Hebron, and Carleton. The first settler at

#### KEMPTVILLE

was Abner Andrews ; who, in taking up his abode in that place, had advanced several miles beyond the extreme inhabited point. The Commissioner of Lands, the late Dr. Farish, laid out this pioneer settler, Mr. Andrews' land in 1821 ; and, at that time, the embryo settlement was named Kemptville, in honour of the then Governor Sir James Kempt.

#### BEAVER RIVER,

like Salmon River, Eel Brook, Smelt Brook, and other waters bearing names, arising from the natural products or inhabitants,—probably received its name from abounding in beavers, either at, or before, the arrival of the English. The settlement,—which at first took the name of the river, but part of which has been named more lately Maitland, after Sir Peregrine Maitland, a former Governor,—is an offshoot from Yarmouth of the old settled families of the Raymonds, Cornings, Crosbys, Perrys and others ; all names well known in the County. This village suffered very severely from

## THE GREAT FIRE OF 1820.

Independent of the havoc made in Clare Township, in which the Chapel was burnt, and the venerable Abbé Sigogne severely injured, the fire extended into this Township and burnt up the houses, barns, mills, crops, stocks, and farming implements of 34 families. Grain, cattle, furniture, clothes, and everything combustible within the burnt district were all consumed. The magistrates of the Township of Yarmouth stated that, after due inquiry, “the number of souls included in those families who are turned out destitute and in want, is one hundred and fifty.”\* The distresses of the sufferers enlisted, far and wide, the liveliest sympathy of the most practical kind. Large sums were subscribed in Halifax, St. John, Boston, and other places. Sir James Kempt proved himself a most fatherly Governor. On receipt of the magistrates’ authentic information, he caused one hundred great coats, two hundred pairs of stockings, and two hundred pairs of mitts to be sent from the Military stores: and for very many years the coats, which were conspicuous both for make and material, were the visible if mute reminders of the disaster. In the way of bedding also, he sent one hundred blankets, one hundred and fifty rugs, one hundred and fifty sheets, one hundred bed covers, one hundred bolsters, and fifty beds. The receipt of those articles, very inadequate, even with other assistance, but very acceptable—was acknowledged by a letter from the magistrates, who thanked him for

“the very kind and handsome manner in which his Excellency had bestowed it: and [they add] we are happy in saying that the public grant

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\* Report dated September 15, 1820.

“made by your Excellency and his Majesty’s Council, added to your own  
 “very liberal donation, and the contributions of many beneficent individ-  
 “als both in Halifax and elsewhere, will enable us to keep the destitute in  
 “a state of comparative comfort, until the fruits of the earth and the exer-  
 “tions of another season, enable them to provide for themselves. We have  
 “etc.

“BENJ. BARNARD.

“J. N. BOND.

“H. G. FARISII.

“JOHN BINGAY.”

Since that calamity the settlement has been very prosperous, and nearly every trace of it has long since passed away. There is a flourishing shipbuilding business, for which there are many facilities, and which, together with fishing and lumbering, are carried on. The settlement also deserves notice from the circumstance that here

#### THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

in Nova Scotia, or according to some, in North America, or according to others, in the world, was formed.\* The preamble to the original list of names,—for at first there were no officers,—will best explain the motives and principles of those who joined the Society:—

#### “BEAVER RIVER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

“We the undersigned firmly believing and most assuredly gathering  
 “that the too great use of spirituous liquors is prejudicial to the body and  
 “souls of mankind in general both spiritual and temporal, to remedy this  
 “great and spreading evil, we therefore whose names are hereunto annexed  
 “do for ever renounce the use of ardent or distilled spirituous liquors  
 “except what may be taken as a medicine in case of sickness. And we  
 “pray Almighty God to establish our hearts and strengthen our serious  
 “resolutions.

“April 25, 1829.”

Then follow the signatures. Shortly after, it was thought

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\* The claims for the original suggestion of the idea are various and conflicting; and under the circumstances, it is difficult to do more than produce documents. One name evidently much to be honoured in this connection, is that of the late Josiah Porter.

necessary to organize the Society and appoint officers for the more effectually carrying its objects into operation. The first officers were—

*President*—Mr. Josiah Porter.

*Vice Presidents*—Jonathan Raymond, and Jonathan Corning.

*Executive Committee*—Daniel Raymond, Jabez Landers, William Parry, Daniel Corning, Ebenezer Corning, and David Parry.\*

This Parent Society has given birth to many children, who have done great good in their generation.

#### OHIO.

About fifty years ago, I believe, when there was a great rage for emigrating to Ohio, and several families had left for that then very distant El Dorado of the West, Nehemiah and Benjamin Churchill, sons of Ezra, and grandsons of Lemuel of Chebogue, were smitten with the "Ohio fever," as it was called. Not being able to carry out their plans from some cause, they removed back into the woods with their families, several miles beyond the most distant settler at the "Ponds," as all the country above the mills at Milton was then called, and gave their farms the name of their wished-for western home; which has thus become the name of the settlement. There is a good mill site in the

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\* The oldest document connected with this institution, is now in the County Museum. The preamble and the first sixty-eight names are in the hand-writing of the late John Wetmore, at that time a Schoolmaster at Beaver River; then follow seventy-four *original* signatures. The value of the paper has been seriously impaired from the fact that the dates have been tampered with. But a careful comparison of all the facts shows *first*, that this institution was organized in 1829; and *secondly*, that the document in question was copied in 1830 from the true original, which has, very probably, been long since lost.

centre of the village. At first the settlers were engaged in lumbering,—but more lately the people have been chiefly occupied in farming and bringing cordwood to the Yarmouth market. The name of

#### HEBRON

was given to that settlement, as before said, by Captain Landers. That was his property, where he hoped to spend the remainder of his days—the centre of his shipbuilding operations. His house was at first apart from all others; but, in the course of years, the junction of the Ohio road with the main post road became a desirable place of business, and was called “*Hebron Corner*.” As the village extended beyond this spot, the latter half of the name was left out, and the whole settlement finally became *Hebron*. Having no fishing, lumbering, or milling privileges, the community has become manufacturing,—chiefly tanning and boot and shoe making. The number of persons depending on this industry being about three hundred, and the gross amount of Capital engaged in a year’s business being about \$200,000.

With regard to

#### CARLETON,

it may be said that Mr. Daniel Raymond was the first settler in this part of the County. It is true that twenty years before, a number of persons,—the tradition says nine—residing on the river above and about Tusket village, formed a co-partnery for milling purposes. They carried out *part* of their plan only, and did little more than effect a clearing in the neighbourhood of “Nine Partners’ Falls,”—a name given, as some say, in allusion to the partnery: or, as others again say, with reference to the



physical features of the place. But neither alternative is very conclusive. Mr. Raymond built a mill in the centre of the present village, and a year or two after he settled there he was followed by a number of Chebogue families, viz.: Hiltons, Dennis, Crawley and Perry, who, together with others, have succeeded in establishing one of the most thriving settlements in the County.

Carleton was also formerly named *Temperance*—a name which is not yet wholly extinct. The origin of it was *this*: The first settlers saw the evils of *intemperance*, and agreed to eschew, *as a beverage*, all kinds of intoxicating liquors. *Total* abstinence was not, as yet, their idea, and to assist them in their most excellent design, they gave the settlement the name of "*Temperance*." There is no fact more capable of demonstration than that the early settlers of this County were far from being teetotallers. Drinking was a standing institution, equally and impartially applied to all sorts of occasions, serious and light. No visit was made, nor enterprise undertaken, without the aid of this powerful auxiliary. Births, weddings and funerals, were all suitable occasions and always in order; and the custom extended to both sexes. No road could be built, nor frame of a Church raised, without rum.\* In the earliest days of Yarmouth the amount of rum sold to the half starving people was

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\* An item of expense in raising the frame of a place of worship, early in this century, was 10/ for rum. I suppose no workman would have assisted in that, or any other work, without his grog.

The well-known "MORE RUM BROOK," on the Tusket road, is said to have received its name from the circumstance that when the road was being cut out the *rum* gave out, when the workmen got to that point. They refused to go on till the needful was forthcoming. The surveyor in charge of the work told them to drink from the Brook, till they got *more*—hence the name "More Rum Brook."




simply enormous ; and, in some of the accounts rendered by the traders of the day, liquor of some kind forms every second or third item. In one account of thirty-eight items, twenty-eight are for rum, toddy, cider or flip. Without palliating or excusing the intemperate language of many extreme total abstinence advocates, we see from those facts what great necessity there was for such prudent conduct as that of the pioneer settlers of Carleton.

Whilst speaking of the rise and naming of new settlements, there can be no more suitable opportunity for appending a list of names of well-known places, traced back to their earliest mention, in one way or another :—

NAMES.	DATES.	NAMES.	DATES.
Seal Islands.....	1604	Broad Brook.....	1767
Cape Forchue.....	1604	Sunday Point.....	1767
Cape Forchue Harbour...	1604	Cove.....	1767
Chegoggin Point.....	1630	Little River.....	1767
Pubnico.....	1705	Town Point (Chebogue) ..	1768
Chebogue Harbour.....	1735	Bunker's Island.....	1768
Tusket Islands.....	1735	Smelt Creek.....	1771
Yarmouth .....	1759	Scott's Island.....	1771
Fish Point.....	1762	Pitch Hill.....	1771
Elder's Head.....	1762	Argyle... ..	1771
Salt Pond.....	1763	Rocky Nook.....	1771
Chebogue Point.....	1763	Rabbit Island (Chebogue) ..	1773
Ponds.....	1766	Crocker's Point.....	1774

## CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS. CONFEDERATION. INCORPORATION. JUDICIAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY. COURTS. COMMON PLEAS. OUR SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-MASTERS.

 N taking up the political thread from 1800, we are for many years met with a practical illustration of the maxim that "least said is soonest mended," and of that other "happy is the Country that has no history,"—for then there will be at least peace and quietness. For fifty years, with the exception of the election of Mr. Nathan Utley in 1800, and that of Samuel Marshall in 1812, who died in 1814, Mr. Poole was regarded as the hereditary occupant of the red bench. In the House his words were few, but, we are told, pointed; and, even in 1834, when the Warehousing Act was extended to Yarmouth, he took part in the debate on the subject; although, through the infirmity of years, his remarks were unheard, except by those who were near him. In the year 1836

THE COUNTY OF YARMOUTH WAS SET OFF with its present limits, from that of Shelburne; and, from that date until 1867, three representatives were sent from the County, viz.:—one for the County, and one for each Township. The first three representatives under the new arrangement, were Herbert Huntington for the County;

Reuben Clements for the Township of Yarmouth; and Simon D'Entremont for the Township of Argyle. Mr. Herbert Huntington was the son of Miner Huntington who came to Yarmouth about the year 1784. Miner was a surveyor by profession; for many years he was Prothonotary, an office which he was the first to hold. He was also a magistrate. He died in the year 1839.

Herbert Huntington, who held the office of Prothonotary after his father's death,\* was a man of uncommon penetration, and robust intellect, brusque in manner, but acknowledged by all, to have been foremost in the rank of the most fearless and incorruptible of Nova Scotian politicians. He was three times elected *County* member, viz.: in 1836, 1840, and 1844, having before served for several years as member of the *old County*. The Huntington family Memoir contains an article highly eulogising him, and we read in the same work that, "in a tribute to his memory, "found in the Provincial Magazine, and still later in the "*Yarmouth Herald*, are found most flattering testimonials "of his worth." The esteem in which he was held is better illustrated by the public offices and marks of honour which were conferred on him, than by any words of mine. Besides his services as member of the Nova Scotia Legislature he was appointed in 1830 by the House of Assembly, one of two delegates, to lay before the home Government the grievances of the Province. In 1848, he was chosen one of

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\* This office after having been long and honourably held by J. W. H. Rowley, Esq., has descended to the third generation,—Mr. James Huntington being the present incumbent. Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and president of the first Continental Congress, was a near relative of Miner Huntington.

the Executive Council; and in 1849 he was appointed Financial Secretary. The following inscription on his monument—an unpolished block of native granite—tells its own tale:—

HERBERT HUNTINGTON,  
represented his native County,  
Yarmouth, \*  
as member of the House of Assembly,  
for 20 years,  
with singular zeal, ability and disinterestedness;  
serving part of that period as  
Member of the Executive Council  
of Nova Scotia,  
and Financial Secretary.  
The Legislature  
of a grateful Country, by unanimous vote,  
raised this monument  
to his memory.  
Born 1800—Died 1851.

His election was not always uncontested; and particularly in that of 1847, he fought a hard gained battle with another gentleman, long and honourably known in this County, and identified from an early period with all the elements of its prosperity. I mean the late E. W. B. Moody, who also contested an election with Mr. Thomas Killam in 1851. Mr. Moody was the grandson of the celebrated Loyalist Colonel James Moody, who published his adventures in the war, and who was on terms of considerable intimacy with the Duke of Kent, and Governor Wentworth. Mr. Moody was born in Weymouth in 1799. He removed to Yarmouth in 1817; and here, for upwards of forty years, he carried on an extensive business which was marked throughout by intelligence, probity, and liberality. For thirty-five years he was Lloyd's agent for the district now contained in Digby, Yarmouth, and Shelburne Counties, the respon-

sible duties of which were discharged with great ability and uprightness; and which, since his death, have been ably discharged by his son J. W. Moody, Esq. He was Custos when he died, which was in 1863: and the high esteem in which he was held was testified by the community at the time in every possible way. He was succeeded as Custos by the late W. H. Moody, Esq., long known as a valuable citizen, an honourable merchant, and an unbending magistrate. He died in the month of January, 1873.

Simon D'Entremont, who was elected to the parliament of 1836 as member for the Argyle Township, was a son of Benoni D'Entremont,

THE FIRST FRENCH MAGISTRATE UNDER ENGLISH RULE, and also a Judge in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Simon was the first French member of the Nova Scotia Assembly, as well as the first French Collector of Customs.

The County and Township retained the same representatives for 1840 and 1844; that of Argyle electing Mr. John Ryder, a well known and highly respectable man, who represented the Township till the year 1860. That constituency then chose J. V. N. Hatfield, one of the descendants of the well known Hatfield family, who took a very active loyal part in the Revolutionary War. The numerous and prosperous branches of the family now in this County are descended from Job, James, Jacob, and Abraham Marsh Hatfield, who came first from the States in 1783 to Shelburne, and subsequently, about 1785, to Tusket. Early in the seventeenth century, the family had settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., to which their forefathers had emigrated, from Durham in England.

The parliament of 1852 saw changes in the representation of both the County and Township of Yarmouth, Mr. Thos. Killam having been then elected for the County, and Mr. Jesse Shaw for the Township. Mr. Killam, a grandson of John, the first of the family, who came here in 1766, and settled at Chegoggin, was a man whose career is yet fresh in the memory of the public. From his election till his death in 1868, he represented this County; first in the local Legislature, and after the Union, in the Dominion Parliament, a seat still held by his son, Frank Killam, Esq. However widely divergent from the views of others his political ideas were, all alike credit him with having been an honest, upright man; considerate and forbearing towards all indebted to him; and liberal in his support of all local improvements.

In the parliament of 1856, Nathan Moses, Esq. succeeded Mr. Shaw in the representation of the Township of Yarmouth; and in that of 1860, the late W. H. Townsend occupied the seat, which, in the year 1863, he lost by the return of Mr. G. S. Brown; but which he regained when that member resigned his seat in 1865, Argyle being represented by Mr. Isaac S. Hatfield. In 1867, Messrs. W. H. Townsend and John K. Ryerson were elected members for the County as a *whole*; the separate representation of the Townships having been abolished. At the next general election in 1871, Messrs. Townsend and Gayton were elected; this being the first general election under the Ballot Act. In 1873, Mr. Townsend resigned, and Mr. J. K. Ryerson was returned in his stead; and lastly, in 1875, Messrs. Gayton and John Lovitt were elected.



Divest the political history of the County of all personal details, and, to many, it is uninteresting. Better it should be so than that we should erect a memorial of strifes. Those frequent seatings and unseatings, which we have but enumerated, gave rise, in many cases, to the strongest political animus; and are the concentrated essence of many a stirring scene, and many a doubtful memory. But I have some ground for saying that since the "good old times" of the Shelburne County elections, when "man to man, and steel to steel,"—party against party,—moved from polling place to polling place; when the election lasted sometimes for a whole week, and excitement culminated as the end drew on, the people of this County have been conspicuous for quiet and orderly elections; and, in unpleasant cases, allowance being made for some insignificant exceptions, with short memories.

There is one political matter however, to pass over which in silence—although the time to write the whole has not yet come—would argue either ignorance or fearfulness. I mean

#### THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION;

than which no subject ever more deeply stirred this Province or County.

The *principle* of Confederation, in some form or other, was for years before the union with Canada, a favourite theme with many politicians, including the late Herbert Huntington and Joseph Howe.\*

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\* The following extract from a private letter of the late H. Huntington, referring to the contemplated repeal of the union between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, about the year 1840, is to the purpose . . . . .

"I am for a general confederation of all these Colonies. We are quite too feeble to obtain justice as we now are."

In the Provincial Parliament of 1866, Government introduced, and carried a measure, uniting this Province with the Canadas. Whatever was the popular idea or feeling on the subject *before* the bill was passed, no sooner was it carried, than numerous public meetings were held in the various Counties; the matter was discussed and public opinion defined. In popular language, the community became divided into Confederates and Anti-Confederates. But a more accurate analysis of the several classes of opinion would be:—

1st. Confederates, who were in favour of the measure, and of the way in which it was carried;

2nd. Confederates in favour of the measure, but opposed to the manner in which it was carried;

3rd. Anti-Confederates, opposed to the measure and its carriage; and,

4th. A very small minority in favour of Annexation.

The results of the public meetings referred to were, that opposition to the bill became more and more defined; repeal was loudly called for from all parts of the Province, but from nowhere more strongly than from Yarmouth; and, deputations more or less fully representing the Province, were sent to England, to protest against what was looked upon as a violation of the principles of popular Government.

There were but very few of the first classes of those four in this County; and, without pronouncing one way or the other, when we reflect, we cannot but admire the handful who stood up for a principle in which they believed, against overwhelming odds. In the small minority in favor of the

measure in this County, there were, however, several influential citizens ; and, when the day of nomination came on, they selected John S. Hatfield, Esq., as their candidate, not so much with any hope or prospect of his being returned, as with the intention of representing the existing Confederate element in the Electorate. Mr. Hatfield was supported by rather more than a hundred electors, out of a whole electoral body of nearly two thousand. And when we say this, we best exhibit, and that without words, the intense dislike with which the people had been brought to view a measure, which, but for the mode of proceeding adopted by the Government as the opposing party alleged, might possibly have been passed *as a popular measure*.

The persuasion that this Township could best attend to its own special interests, if it were a corporate body, together with other influences, resulted in that condition being assumed in 1855 ; but unmanageable divergences of public opinion in certain sections, on social, political, and financial questions, having soon sprung up, the community, after a three years trial of the Municipal form of government, decided, by a considerable majority, to have the Act repealed so far as it applied to the Township of Yarmouth.

Once more, to keep a clear woof and web, we must return. We traced the working of our social system, and as far as scanty and trivial details would admit, our Civil institutions up till the end of the last century. After 1784, the County Town being Shelburne, the sessions of the Supreme Court were held there ; but after 1836, at the division of the

County, alternately at Yarmouth and Tusket, public convenience seeming to require this arrangement.

The number of Justices now in the County is about ninety; whilst for that whole district there were only

FIVE ACTING JUSTICES IN 1813,

whose official duties were so laborious that they applied for an increase of the bench. The five who acted were: Samuel S. Poole, Joseph Norman Bond, Henry Greggs Farish, James Lent, and Benoni D'Entremont. Two others had been nominated in 1810, viz.: Joshua Frost and Nathaniel Richards; but, for some reason, they declined to take the oaths of office. The Justices assembled, and recommended James Bond, Abram Lent, Joshua D'Entremont, Daniel Frost, Jacob Kelley, and Thomas Dane, "as fit and proper persons for the said office." Similarly laborious were the duties of the Justices of the

INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS;

especially as all three of them, viz.: Samuel S. Poole, James Lent, and J. Norman Bond were acting Magistrates besides. They also recommended for this inferior Judgeship, Messrs. H. G. Farish and Benoni D'Entremont. Both requests were seen to be so reasonable, that their petition was granted at once by the Council.\* Mr. James Lent, who was here recommended to a Commission as Justice, was one of the old Loyalists. He had held a commission as early as 1779, in the King's Militia Volunteers, and was one of the first who settled Tusket,—all who bear his

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\* Record of General Sessions held at Tusket, April 1813, and Council Minutes, May 13, 1813.

name there being his descendants. He died in 1838 at the advanced age of eighty-four.

The Court of Common Pleas, to which we have made frequent reference, was finally abolished in 1841; the Supreme Court having been opened for the first time, in the present County, in 1834.

The following lists show the successive JUSTICES of the Court of Common Pleas, CUSTODES, and SHERIFFS, who have held office since the settlement of the County.

#### JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John Crawley,  
Saml. S. Poole,  
James Lent,  
J. N. Bond,  
Benoni D'Entremont,  
Nathan Utley,  
H. G. Farish.

#### CUSTODES.

John Crawley,	}	Yarmouth and Argyle.
Sam. S. Poole,		
H. G. Farish,		
E. W. B. Moody,		
W. H. Moody,	}	Yarmouth.
Nathan Moses,		
Nathan Hilton,		
Abram Lent, .	}	Argyle.
Israel Harding,		

#### SHERIFFS.

Elishama Eldridge,	}	Deputies before 1836.
J. Norman Bond,		
Eleazer Hibbard,		
Thomas Dane,		
Samuel Tedford,		
George Hunter,		

John Bingay,	} Principals since 1836.
Robert S. Eakins,	
Joseph B. Bond,	
J. Shaw,	
W. B. Townsend,	
W. K. Dudman,	

And to these may be added the JUDGES OF THE COURT OF PROBATE:

S. S. Poole,  
B. Barnard,  
John Forman,  
W. H. Keating,  
T. V. B. Bingay,  
James Murray.

Closely connected with the Officers of Courts, is the matter of Buildings erected for the purpose of carrying out justice. The Court House and Jail at Tusket, which was the first built for the purpose in the County, was completed in 1805. Before that time the Sessions met, as regards Tusket, at some place of business; and at Yarmouth, sometimes in a building known early in the century as the Court House, which stood at the north-east corner of the old Episcopal Church Lot, and which was removed about 1805 by the late David McConnel, and sometimes in "Richan's long-room." The Yarmouth Court House and Jail, which was built in 1820, gave place in 1863, in the first instance, to a commodious Court House, and in 1865 to a substantial Jail. The original Tusket Court House was twenty feet long; in 1833 its length was doubled, and about 1870, it was trebled,—the building being now sixty feet long.

The increasing business of this community is, I think, curiously illustrated in connection with the number of gen-



tlemen of the Bar. For more than thirty years there was no Barrister in the County, and for more than thirty years after that there was room for only one at a time; whereas now there are ten resident Barristers who are all, more or less directly, engaged in professional duties,—and six of whom have been admitted within the last ten years. I have ventured to set down this increase to the account of a proportional increase in the amount of business; although I am aware of the impression, which we all hope, and I believe, is wrong, that it is to be traced to a growing spirit of litigation. I here append the names, together with the dates of arrival, or of admission to practice, of all the Barristers who have practised, or do still practice, in this County:—

NAME.	ARRIVAL OR ADMISSION.	NAME.	ARRIVAL OR ADMISSION.
John Prout.....	1795	C. B. Owen, Q. C.....	1852
James Buchanan.....	1809	S. H. Pelton, Q. C.....	1867
John Lawson.....	1820	J. W. Bingay.....	1869
John Forman.....	1824	Thos. E. Corning... ..	1869
W. H. Keating.....	1832	S. B. Murray.....	1870
H. A. Grantham, Q. C....	1834	T. B. Flint.....	1871
T. V. B. Bingay.....	1835	George Bingay.....	1874
James Murray.....	1841		

Leaving the Political and Civil, we now trace the

#### EDUCATIONAL ELEMENT

from its very small beginning, at the point indeed where the stream is so small as not to be seen, until it has become a comparatively great river, fertilizing the remotest sections of the County.

A school before the year 1800 was an institution, for the more part, known only by name. There were indeed from time to time *private* schools on a very limited scale, which

aimed at teaching the three R's, and little more. The oldest school house I have heard of in the County, was one which stood on the site of the old Episcopal Church from about 1790 till about 1805. This building was also used as the Court House till it became too small,—when the Court afterwards met, as before said, in “Richan’s Tavern,” which stood at the head of Marshall’s Lane.

The first schoolmaster in Argyle, of whom any record is preserved, was Mr. John McKinnon, son of Captain Ranald, who was appointed to that office by the Sessions of 1812. As late as the year 1811, there were only three schools in the Township of Yarmouth. In that year, however, a Government commission dated July 29th, was issued to the Rev. Ranna Cossit, Samuel S. Poole, and Joseph Norman Bond, Esquires, appointing them Trustees of the YARMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL—the first institution of the kind in this County, and somewhat hard to beat even now, for as early as the year 1819, it had on its roll, thirteen boys engaged in the study of Latin. The first who was appointed teacher of this school was Mr. Poole, who, in order to become a candidate for the mastership, resigned his office as Trustee. He held the position till October 1815, after which the Rev. R. Milner officiated as master till 1819, when the Rev. T. A. Grantham took charge of it. But through various causes, by the year 1830, the Grammar School had become a thing of the past. The next institution in the interests of the higher branches, was started in 1836, and was known as the “YARMOUTH EDUCATION SOCIETY.” Funds were to be raised by voluntary contributions and by tuition fees. This Society built the ACADEMY,

and it was assisted by a Provincial grant to the extent of £130 annually.

The Grammar School and the Education Society with its Academy, provided in some measure for the wants of all who lived in the vicinity of the County Town. But for the great bulk of the population, there were no school houses, text books, or suitable masters. Those who offered themselves as teachers were frequently men of intemperate habits; and who, when their evil deeds persecuted them in one place, fled to another, although indeed, honourable exceptions are not wanting. In 1811, when the late Dr. Farish was appointed Superintendent, there were but four schools in the County. In the year 1826 all the children attending school in the two Townships, were 120. By the year 1848, there had been a very great improvement, there being in the Yarmouth Township alone, thirty-six school houses, in which an aggregate of seventeen hundred children were taught; and, although none of the schools were *free*, still there were three hundred pupils who received the benefit of a free education.\*

AT THE PRESENT DAY,

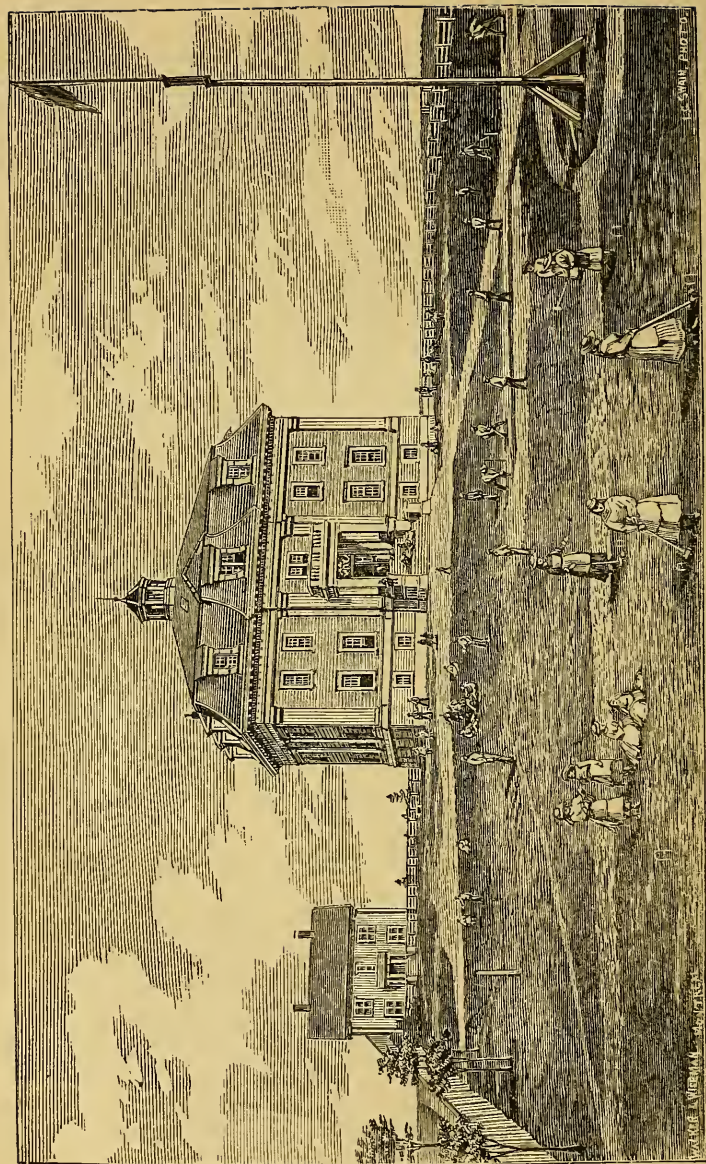
apart from private schools, there are in the County sixty-five Public School houses, most of them being in excellent condition, and furnished with all kinds of necessary apparatus, such as text books, maps, globes, and blackboards,—†

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\*By a provision in the School Law of 1828, which was a greater step forward in the cause of education than even the law of 1864, there was a proportion of the scholars who, under certain conditions, received their education free.

†As an example of the uncommon completeness of the schools in the County in this respect, it is worthy of note, that in the report of 1874 there were in the schools 15,000 square feet of blackboard, giving an average of 240 feet to each school; or 127 feet per school more than in the city of Halifax, which are far in advance of those of any County in the Province, except Yarmouth.





L. C. SWAIN, PHOTO.

WILLIAM A. WILSON, ENGRAVER.

SEMINARY.




accommodating 4,500 pupils ; and presided over by eighty teachers, holding Government certificates. The value of Public School property in the County is, in the aggregate, nearly \$90,000. Whatever objections the present system may be thought to lie under, or grievances to which in individual cases it may give rise, the testimony of our eyes, and the careful, moderate reports of the Government Inspector prove, that at no time were the means for educating our children so complete ; so able to bear favourable comparison ; or to stand critical examination. We here insert a view of the *Seminary*, a building which to some extent has served as a model for several structures which have been raised since the passing of the new Law. This building cost \$20,000, independent of the grounds.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### LITERATURE. LITERARY REMAINS. THE PRESS.

LOSELY connected with the subject of education, is that of

#### GENERAL LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS,.

which both alike tend to develope the higher elements of our being. Literary proficiency, such as makes authors, men, in the phrase of Lord Bacon, of *full reading*, was certainly not to have been expected in the first settlers of this County. Theirs was, for the more part, a hard life of daily toil, and a constant struggle for bread. And an examination of early records will convince the most sceptical that whilst shrewdness and ability were abundantly exemplified, Caligraphy and Orthography were comparatively lost arts to the majority, and but dimly perceived by the few.\* The monuments that have been left are at once

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\* From this point of view, the following items collected from various sources, are more amusing to read, than they were easy to decipher, and would possibly puzzle some of our smartest clerks.

To	2 Arthen platters—
"	3 podden pans—
"	5 skwars glas—
"	1 lb Tabackah—
"	1 yearde of teckling burge—
"	1 cain of selk.
"	2 Bushels of Turnopes & Taters—
"	200 shongal nails—
"	1 Bush. of Ry & Engon—
"	1 yd. Bleu bays—
"	2 yards gren fries—
"	1 Bockit pale—
"	1 Beveret hat.

few and uninviting, unless it were for such purposes as that in which we are now engaged. A marked exception in favour of the Rev. Jonathan Scott, must however be made. His very brief record of social and church matters, was written in a good round hand, itself indicative of a careful, painstaking man. The

PRINTED LITERARY REMAINS

of an early date of any interest have already been referred to as fully as necessary. Mr. Alline's work published in 1781, and Mr. Scott's in 1784 have become very scarce, and are but rarely met with. Their effects alone remain. When we come down to a period of fifty years after the first settlement, we have some poetical remains of Mrs. Fletcher, daughter of Captain Ranald McKinnon of Argyle. She was naturally a talented woman; who had cultivated the habit of writing, and the productions of her pen, published and unpublished, discover uncommon ability and imagination. This lady is more than once referred to and quoted in Murdoch's History of Nova Scotia; and of one of her earliest productions,—“To an absent husband”—the Dublin Literary Gazette says “it is worthy of the pen of Goldsmith; and its simple, natural and exquisite ideas strongly remind us of the compositions of that charming Poet.” As I believe it has never been published in this County, I append it in this place:—

TO AN ABSENT HUSBAND.

Say, ye, whose breasts each softer feeling know,—  
Whose hearts with love can throb, with friendship glow,—  
Has language power ideas to convey  
Of half the force of Joy's oppressive sway?  
Say in what terms th' emotions are expressed,  
When sudden joy o'ercomes the throbbing breast,

When from the fading cheek the roses fly,  
And light and lustre quit the languid eye?  
Such were the feelings which my bosom knew,  
When first thy welcome letter met my view;  
The glow of transport fired my thrilling breast,  
And lavish tears expressed that transport best—  
Emphatic tears, which eloquently speak,  
When every power of language is too weak!  
How have I chid the tardy hours away  
Through many a lengthened night and lingering day,  
Which, as their leaden flight they slowly wing,  
To me no joy, from thee no tidings bring!  
Ah, friend beloved! while thy hard fate conveys  
Where suns solstitial dart their fiery rays,  
Where countless deaths each horrid form assume,  
And War's dire terrors add a deeper gloom;—  
Ah! what avails it, that for me the gale,  
Pregnant with health, soft breathes along the vale?  
Health has for me no charms, while, far away,  
You sink unnerved 'neath Phœbus' burning ray,  
Tired of my thoughts to books for aid I fly:  
That comfort once they gave, they now deny.  
The plaintive tale of well-feigned woe I read,  
But sigh to find my sorrows those exceed,  
For works of stern philosophy I quit  
The rose-strewed paths of poetry and wit;  
Oft mark, with Locke, how young ideas grow,  
Or with Linnæus range all nature through;  
Divide, in classes, all the Summer's bloom,  
Or, doubtful, puzzle with the sceptic Hume,  
Alas! not long can these my thoughts engage:  
Attention wanders from the tiresome page;  
To distant climes Imagination flies,  
While Memory brings thy form before my eyes.  
Yet not thy form in Memory's eye alone:  
I view, I mark it in thy blooming son;  
His looks to thine such strong resemblance bear,  
Even in his voice I hear his father there;  
With what increased delight each day I view  
Health tinge his cheek with her own rosy hue;  
See sprightly vigor all his limbs supply,  
See sweet good nature laughing in his eye;  
Mark dawning reason's bright, expanding ray,  
Beam on his infant mind, like opening day!  
Oh! while within my arms I hold him pressed,

Or clasp him fondly to my throbbing breast,  
While on his looks I oft with rapture gaze,  
Then sportive Fancy points out happier days—  
Those days, alas ! oft seen in Fancy's eye,  
Which yet the cruel Fates to me deny !  
O haste, ye lingering hours ! fly swiftly round !  
And come, fair Peace, with olive-chaplet crowned !  
The war-tried world shall feel thy joyous reign,  
The Fury, Discord, quit th' ensanguined plain—  
The plain no more with horrid corpses strewed,  
With slaughter covered, and with blood imbrued ;  
But white-robed Ceres shall resume her reign,  
And arts and commerce flourish once again ;  
And thou, O friend endeared by every tie !  
Shalt hail a purer clime, a healthier sky :  
No more the fever's wasting flame shalt dread,  
With agues' chill recline thy languid head,  
Nor jaundice pale shall spread its sickly hue,  
But health shall string thy slackened nerves anew ;  
And, if these feelings yet have power to move,—  
If thy heart vibrate to the voice of love,—  
Then shall thy bosom feel the raptured glow,  
A father's love, a husband's fondness know !  
Oh, when on that dear breast shall I recline,  
To part no more, and hold thee ever mine !

Notwithstanding its length, I have felt unwilling to give part only of this effusion. The whole ; or none.

The late Dr. H. G. Farish was in the fore-front of solid literary attainments in his day ; and his monograph “*Recollections of Yarmouth*” will always be highly valued as a correct statement of facts, and a good example of English composition.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

is not yet to be written, further than to briefly trace its rise and progress. The intelligent reader is as well able to form his own opinions of what the press now is, and what it may yet be, as the author. The first attempt to establish a paper in Yarmouth was made by a Mr. Young-

husband of Saint John, in June, 1827. But it died in the bud. The next was the more determined effort of Jackson & L'Estrange in 1831. They issued a Prospectus of great promise, and commenced business ; their paper being called the "YARMOUTH TELEGRAPH." It was a spirited attempt, the times considered, and in all probability had the field been larger, and all the circumstances more favourable, the result might have been different. The first piece of printing of any kind that was done in Yarmouth was a handbill by Jackson, and excellent as the state of this department in the art now is, we seldom see a more beautiful piece of work of the kind.

In July, 1833, the Prospectus of the "YARMOUTH HERALD" was issued by the present enterprising proprietor, Mr. Alexander Lawson ; and from that time till now, the HERALD has continued, with some change of proprietorship, to be issued weekly.

In August, 1839, the Prospectus and first number of the "CONSERVATIVE" was issued by Mr. Richard Huntington. Its principles were implied in its title, and explained in its motto, "The Queen, the Laws, and the People." In 1855 he established and still continues to publish, the "TRIBUNE." Mr. Huntington has the honour of having started the first semi-weekly paper in this Province. The spirit of the age, and the progress of the place, are alike illustrated in the fact that since June the 20th, 1867, the HERALD has been printed by steam.

In addition to those newspaper ventures, there have been several others, more or less ephemeral. Two well worth naming are the "COURIER" and the "TEMPERANCE GA-

ZETTE." The former was commenced by Mr. John G. Bingay in the fall of 1843, and it continued to be issued by him till 1848, when he sold out the establishment to Mr. Handley C. Flint, the publisher of the TEMPERANCE GAZETTE. The COURIER is, I believe, remembered for its Conservative principles, by all who took part in the contest of 1847, when the seats were contested by the late E. W. B. Moody and John Saunders on the Conservative, against the late Herbert Huntington and Thomas Killam, on the Liberal side.

It has been said that the sight of the first horse in Yarmouth, excited as much curiosity and wonder as an elephant or a rhinoceros would in our day. Some similar wonder must have prevailed in the community, when the late Col. J. Norman Bond introduced

THE FIRST PIANO, OR RATHER SPINET,  
about the year 1799. It would be almost impossible, unless a census were taken for the purpose, to say how many of that, and of that kind of instrument there are in the County. Musical societies of all kinds are notoriously variable; nor, are they remarkable for longevity. Many *have* existed in the County; many have ceased to exist, and many will probably exist again. The YARMOUTH CHORAL UNION has, however, exceeded the allotted span, and has safely reached its first climacteric. The *general* work of that society consists of the practice of the productions of the best composers; whose works from time to time they present to their friends, their honorary members, and the public.\*

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\* While speaking of music and singing, I think it not improper to say that the first teacher of Vocal Music in the County was Mr. Andrew Butler, a member of a notably musical family.



Whilst speaking of literary matters, it is an honour which Yarmouth claims, that she established

THE FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE PROVINCE, that at Milton having been formed in January, 1822—nearly three years before the one in Halifax. The late Mr. John Moody was the first President, an office which he held for many years.\* This gentleman, so long and so well known to all the older inhabitants in the County, and especially the French, with whom he was a great favourite, was born in New York in 1779. After the evacuation of that city, his family went to Halifax where his father was well and honourably known, and where, till the close of the American war,

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\* The following additional details of this Provincial Pioneer Literary venture, may prove somewhat interesting:

The *Yarmouth Book Society* was established January 1st, 1822; and the name was changed to that of the *Milton Library* in 1870.

First office-bearers elected January 1st, 1822:—

John Moody, President, (7 years).

James B. Moody, Treasurer.

Stayley Brown, Secretary.

Herbert Huntington, Librarian.

1829. Henry G. Farish, President, (19 years).

1848. James B. Dane, President.

Signatures to the first rules, passed January 1st, 1822:—

John Moody,	Henry G. Farish,
James Starr,	Jacob Tooker,
Herbert Huntington,	James Bond,
John Brown,	James B. Moody,
Stayley Brown,	Zachariah Chipman,
Mary Fletcher,	Abner W. Huntington,
Samuel Corning, Jr.,	Zebina Shaw,
Simeon Dewolf,	Francis Armstrong,
James B. Dane,	Samuel Rust,
Israel Harding,	George Bingay,
John Lawson,	Charles J. Bond,
Thomas Grantham,	Joseph Shaw.

he was himself engaged as an extensive merchant and auctioneer. In 1819, he came to Yarmouth, and again entered into business, in which he continued till about the year 1823, when he took charge of what was called the MADRAS SCHOOL. From him many of the most prominent of the now senior generation received the elements of their education. On August 20th, 1868, at the laying of the Episcopal Church foundation stone, he acted as Grand Chaplain; being then the oldest man, the oldest mason, and the oldest churchman in the County. He died in 1872 in the ninety-third year of his age.

Books, paintings, and engravings, the very sight of which have a certain educating effect, were not the most common, or the most conspicuous objects in those primitive homes, set down in the rude clearings of the forest. In 1775 a trader lent a customer a book, which he entered in his ledger against him, thus:—

July 19. To book lent Titled Heaven uppon Earth ye best friend &c.  
In carefully detailed inventories of deceased settlers of good property, there is no sign of books. And in the case of one known in his time as “a gentleman and a scholar,” his minutely detailed effects include as his whole library:—

One Family Bible .....	£0	12s.	6.
Josephus' Works, 4 vols.....	1	4	0
Sterne's Works, 7 vols.....	1	4	6 and
Every man his own Lawyer.....	0	5	0

£3 6s. 0d.

In 1816 an institution worthy of note in this connection, as tending to increase the number of copies, and extend the circulation of the word of God, was established in the

County, namely—the “YARMOUTH AND ARGYLE (now the Yarmouth) BRANCH OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY;” which, since its institution, has been the means of circulating among us thousands of copies of the whole or parts of the Scriptures. It was formed at the house of Mr. Bartlett Gardner at Chebogue, on the 23rd January, 1816. The first officers were :—

PRESIDENT—James Lent, Senr.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Rev. Harris Harding, Rev. Enoch Towner, Richard Fletcher, Jacob Tedford.

TREASURER—Waitstill Lewis.

SECRETARY—Thomas Dane.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY—Zachariah Chipman.

And a Committee of forty-six persons. A donation of £10 at one time, or 20s. annually, constituted a member of the Society.

In no part of the County now, is there any lack of reading matter : and every facility is offered for obtaining more. A good work has been initiated, by the foundation in the year 1872 of

#### A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM


by Mr. L. E. Baker ; but it may fairly be doubted whether the institution has, as yet, made an impression, commensurate with its importance.

Another Institution, notable and influential in its day, was the “YARMOUTH LITERARY SOCIETY,” which was formed in 1834. Like the “BOOK SOCIETY” it was, I believe, the first of its kind in the Province. During the first five years there were sixty lectures delivered by various members, many of them evincing great thoughtfulness,

close observation, and no inconsiderable reading. The chief promoters and supporters of this society were the Hon. Stayley Brown and Mr. John Murray, the latter of whom was for many years its President. The former gentleman is well known as a member of the Legislative Council and of the Executive Council of which he is President. He also holds the office of Treasurer of the Province.

## CHAPTER XX.

### CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF YARMOUTH.

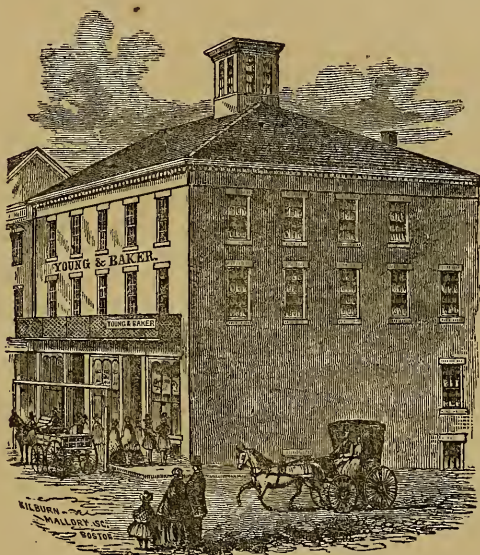
ITH more or less definiteness, as the materials would yield to a natural disposition, we have seen the County through a hundred years. It is a mark of virtue, and of gratitude, to be mindful of birthdays, and to commemorate them. We need not wonder then that when the 9th of June, 1861, dawned, it was to find no one uninterested who called Yarmouth "Home." And any sketch of her history that overlooked that day and its proceedings would very justly be considered defective. We have therefore thought this to be the most fitting place wherein to insert that notice, which all have a right to expect, of the

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF YARMOUTH.

The notice here given is the substance of that which was published in the papers of the day, the *HERALD* and the *TRIBUNE*, as many readers will no doubt remember:—

The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Yarmouth fell on Sunday the 9th of June, and it was determined to celebrate the event on Monday the 10th. It was a day long to be remembered. Business was wholly suspended, and everybody was bent on keeping high holiday. In the churches, on Sunday, appropriate reference was made by the officiating Clergymen to the Centenary and the Celebration. The memorable day was ushered in by the booming of cannon at short intervals. At 4 o'clock the "Callithumpian Band," numbering forty or fifty spirited young fellows,

in fantastic costumes, on horseback and in vehicles similarly adorned, formed in procession on the Parade, and went through their "programme" by marching first to the northern and then to the southern extremity of the Town, to the music of tin trumpets; after which they returned to the starting point and dispersed. The Town presented an animated appearance. Every flag was displayed. A beautiful arch of foliage and flowers spanned the street in front of the "Brick Store;"\* and at other points,



festoons of evergreens and lines of flags overhung the streets. From an early hour people were pouring from all parts of the country, which, for miles distant must have been well nigh deserted.

At 8 o'clock the Artillery Company fired a salute of twenty-five guns; and at 9 the Rifles marched to the same ground, the "head quarters" of the celebration, fired a salute, and afterwards performed various exercises in the military art.

At 1 o'clock the multitude assembled on and around the Parade, where a salute was fired by the Artillery, interspersed with volleys by the Rifles, after which the Grand Procession was formed in the following order:—

Grand Marshal (E. W. B. Moody, Esq.) with the High Sheriff and other gentlemen as Assistant Marshals, on horseback; old inhabitants and officers

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\* As Mr. L. E. Baker's building was then called, it being the only one at the time. The cut shows the building as it then was.



of militia in carriages; Yarmouth Volunteer Artillery in uniform, commanded by Captain Edward Heustis; Yarmouth Brass Band in uniform; Fife and Drum Company; Yarmouth Rifle Volunteer Company in uniform, commanded by Captain Rowley; Hebron Rifle Company in uniform, commanded by Captain J. W. Crosby; the three Engine Companies, in their numerical order, in uniform, with their engines handsomely decorated and drawn by horses; a Boat rigged as a brigantine, on wheels, drawn by horses; private carriages and citizens.

The procession marched first to Cann's Hill, Milton, where a salute was fired by the Military Companies, and returned to the Parade. The Military here formed in line in front of the Sunday School children, who, led by Mr. Bailey, sang the National Anthem, and "Home, Sweet Home." Captain Rowley then proposed three cheers for the Queen—when three times three were given. Three cheers were also given for the Volunteers, and three more for the old Militia officers.

The procession then re-formed and proceeding down Main Street, up Argyle Street, through Forbes and Richan Streets, re-entered Main Street. On Church Hill the Military Companies fired another salute, and the procession once more returned to the Parade, where a final salute was fired. It was now past 4 o'clock, and the external display and ceremonies were at length to give place to the more intellectual exercises of the day.

At the western side of the tent a platform had been erected for the speakers. Dr. Joseph B. Bond, (Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements) took the chair, and Dr. G. J. Farish, by the request of the Chairman, read the following address:—

"Fellow Townsmen,—While I deeply feel the honour of being selected by the Committee to address you on this great solemnity, I am far from insensible to the difficulty of doing justice to the occasion. You are this day celebrating the settlement of your Township by the English, at the close of its first century. A ceremony is now for the first time being performed, which no living man has ever witnessed before,—and which no one now living can reasonably expect to see repeated. To express all the feelings and sentiments that spring up at such a time,—to give them shape and form and voice—is beyond individual power. But I feel encouraged by knowing that in every sensation that pervades this vast assemblage, I can fully sympathize. For, if I view it as a British audience, I can proudly say I am a British subject. Are you natives of Nova Scotia? So am I. Are you men of Yarmouth? So am I. Do you trace your descent from the Old Inhabitants? My father, my grandfather, and my great grandfather spent the best portion of their days in promoting the welfare of this

my native Town. In all then that fills your hearts this day mine too overflows.

‘ There is a land, of every land the pride,  
Beloved by Heaven o’er all the world beside;  
There is a spot of earth supremely blessed,  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.  
Where shall that *land* that *spot of earth* be found?  
Art thou a man? a patriot? look around!  
Oh, thou shalt find, howe’er thy footsteps roam,  
That land *thy* Country, and that *spot, thy* Home.’

“ Many may deem such festivals as these, this resuscitation of by-gone events, as too fanciful, too trifling to suit the prosaic money-making spirit of the age. ‘ The present,’ they say, ‘ the present is the only important point; what is gone, *is* gone, and we have no more to do with it.’ ‘ What advantage is it?’ they say, ‘ What’s to be made out of it?’ They are perfectly indifferent to all but the present and everything that does not promise present profit. In this, I think, they are not right.

“ One hundred years ago your forefathers left their loved and happy homes in New England to plant on this soil the flag that waves above you; for you must recollect that all the Northern States were then British, no cause for dissatisfaction having yet arisen in the hearts of the Colonists towards the Mother country. All who spoke the English language on this Continent, or in any other portion of the globe, were then British subjects. To that flag which they brought with them, flying from the mast-head of the little ‘ Pompey,’ your fathers adhered through good report and evil report,—and although many inducements were held out to them during the stormy times of the Revolution, to join in the separation, they always stood firmly to those colors, which, I believe, you, their descendants, are less inclined at this day to give up, than during any previous period of our history.

“ And these Old Fathers! where are they? at rest in their peaceful graves. A goodly host of them are sleeping actually within sound of my voice, and yet they hear neither me nor the voices of their great-great-grandchildren who to-day so sweetly raised their notes in supplication to the Giver of all good for a blessing upon our noble Queen. Not even did they hear the sharp crack of the rifles, nor the heavy booming of the cannon that shook the very ground in which they lie, and above which their grass-grown graves now scarcely can be seen. And yet the recollection of them has not entirely vanished from the memory of some of us. Many a venerable form which now sleeps quietly there, unconscious of all this uproar and rejoicing, is as familiar to my mind as are the faces of their sons and grandsons whom I now see before me.

“ And all the eventful history that this day recalls to our memories, as if

it were the occurrence of some dozen years ago, took place a century since. A century! who can realize the time? The longest life seldom reaches so far back; memory almost never. And it is a century which has been infinitely more eventful than any other equal portion of time since the Apostolic age. One hundred years ago steam and electricity, the great civilizers of the present age, were scarcely known even to the philosophers of the day. Cook had not yet sailed on his first voyage of discovery round the world. Australia, New Zealand, and the Isles of the Pacific were almost wholly unknown to geographers. George the Third had but just ascended the throne; he reigned sixty years, and died before the memory of most of the present assembly.

“The population of Great Britain was then not half as large as that of the American States at present; and the whole number of British subjects in North America was less than three millions. There was no such nation as the United States then, and instead of it only a few feeble unimportant English Colonies struggling with poverty, and still alarmed by constant incursions of the unconquered savages. Canada and Louisiana had just been wrested from the French; and Wolfe and Montcalm had but lately fallen in deadly strife before Quebec. A hundred years ago, and the scenes in the bloody French Revolution had not been enacted. Louis the 16th and the hapless Maria Antoinette were yet to fall beneath the axe of the guillotine. Napoleon, Wellington and Nelson were unborn; and the names of Austerlitz, Waterloo and Trafalgar, were yet to be written on the page of history.

“And, to come to the subject which to-day more particularly claims our attention,—one hundred years ago, yesterday morning, there was not, excepting the roaming savage, a single individual residing in the Township, nor a single tree cut down where is now assembled this vast concourse of people, the largest assemblage ever collected together in Yarmouth; and not one ton of shipping was owned where now we count our forty thousands. Alas! that of those whose landing we this day celebrate, not one living soul of all is left to join with us in mutual congratulations, and thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the innumerable blessings we now enjoy, and grateful praises to that benevolent Being to whom alone all the glory is due. The primeval rocks indeed remain, and here and there a sturdy tree of the olden time may still stretch forth the same branches which sheltered your fathers from the summer's sun. The waters of the placid harbour still glide gently by us, as when upon its surface the shallows of your old forefathers first sailed along the unfrequented shore,—but not a man or woman—not a human being that then floated upon its surface is alive to look upon their numerous, prosperous, and happy progeny, assembled here to day.


‘ Where are the lands our fathers kept  
A hundred years ago ?  
The homes in which they sweetly slept  
A hundred years ago ?  
By other men,  
They knew not then,  
Their lands are tilled,  
Their homes are filled ;—  
Yet nature, then, was just as gay,  
And bright the sun shone as to-day,  
A hundred years ago.’ ”

Dr. Farish was followed in animated, appropriate, and eloquent speeches by Chas. B. Owen, Esq., Mr. T. M. Lewis, Rev. G. Christie, and Hon. Joseph Howe.

In the evening the Town was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks on the Parade. The number who took part in, or witnessed the Celebration has been variously estimated from 6,000 to 8,000. There was no accident of any kind. But the great feature of the Celebration—that which deserves to be regarded with the most pride—was, that amid all the enthusiasm of the occasion, there was no sign of misconduct among a throng by far the largest ever collected in Yarmouth.

## CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWN OF YARMOUTH. CHURCHES. SCHOOLS. PRIVATE RESIDENCES. BANKS. INSURANCE OFFICES. MANUFACTURES. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. SYNOPSIS. STEAM BY LAND AND WATER. FISHERIES. GENERAL TRADE. RECAPITULATION. CONCLUSION.

HE tendency of population is to centralize; and centralization of population means influence. We think therefore that a short

### DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY TOWN,

as the centre of County influence, would not be altogether out of place. The harbour, which is two miles long, and three quarters broad, is formed by two rocky ridges, which run nearly parallel. The town occupies the rising land which forms the Western slope of the Eastern ridge; and consists of several long streets lying nearly due North and South, which are crossed by numerous others shorter running up from the harbour, and intersecting the longer ones at nearly right angles. The three principal, are Water Street, Main Street, and William Street. Water Street as its name indicates, is nearest to, and runs approximately parallel with the harbour. On it, are the prin-



cial manufacturing industries, general warehouses and stores. Main Street is in some sense, as the name



suggests, the leading thoroughfare. On it are the principal offices, stores, banks and other places of business. This street is nearly two miles long; and the central part of it is the kernel of the business section of the Town. William Street, the most Easterly principal thoroughfare, is a fine straight street, and promises to be the most desirable part of the Town for private residences.

Nothing at first, or for thirty years, gave any distinct intimation of the future importance of the Town, where it now stands. The "TOWN POINT" at Chebogue, is one, among other proofs, of *man's* intention, that the present Town should be a subordinate settlement. And so it long continued. In 1764, from Haskill's Brook to Hibbard's Corner, which was the main part of the settlement, there were but ten houses, and seventy-three souls. In 1787, more than twenty years afterwards, there were but seventeen houses in the same district, and one hundred and eight souls. And looking the other way, towards Milton,



from the Brook, even as late as the year 1793, there were but ten houses to the Mill. Or again, from Milton to the corner of Wyman's road in the same year, there were on the main road, but twenty-eight houses. And even as late as 1805, there were only thirty-eight houses, with about two hundred and twenty souls within this whole distance. Such was Yarmouth's day of small things, even after upwards of forty years had elapsed. We now look around, and many of those, who from the circumstance of having been born and reared in the Town or its vicinity, might have been fairly presumed to have kept pace with its onward march, are the least able to fully realize what progress has been made. A comparative stranger under the circumstances, becomes a more appreciative observer. In the younger days of old inhabitants, school building, church building, and the like, were *state* occasions. Now, churches and schools are built, banks are established, insurance offices are opened, new companies for all kinds of enterprize are formed, and unless directly concerned we may be none the wiser.

The primitive Cape Forchue meeting house of 1784, with its unglazed windows, seatless interior, the whole being guiltless of paint, has given place to ten

#### PLACES OF WORSHIP

within less than two miles, which, for the more part, are at once spacious, comfortable, and convenient: features however, not more salient than the marked improvement in the styles of architecture introduced.

Beginning at the South end and proceeding Northerly from the New Episcopal Sunday School House on the site





SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.  
PRESBYTERIAN.

of the old Church, a building which has given place to the most substantial edifice of that body in the Province, we can observe most conveniently the principal features of the Town.

A few hundred yards to the Eastward on Argyle street, stands the TEMPLE CHURCH erected in the interests of the Baptist body, in 1870. This structure is built partly in the earlier or transition period of Gothic architecture, and partly in the perpendicular style. The severer views and traditions of those who love plainness are somewhat shocked in this building; the extent and variety of the interior colouring being, without any doubt, unequalled by any other building in the Town. Next in order, after we return to the Main Street, is the "PROVIDENCE CHURCH," which took the place of the former Methodist Chapel of 1825; and, although it can lay no claim to architectural decision, it is a great advance on its predecessor: whilst a little to the West of it, stands the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, simple in structure, but correct in style, which was erected in 1862 on the site of one smaller. Passing by the EPISCOPAL CHURCH on William Street, which has been elsewhere referred to, and glancing towards Cliff Street, we see that the Presbyterians are nearly ready to take possession of new SAINT JOHN'S, of which we insert a view. This building which is in the Romanesque style, and which will be capable of meeting all the wants of the congregation, takes the place of that which was erected in 1841. This body of christians has been served by the Rev. George Christie, for more than a quarter of a century; he having assumed the pastoral charge in 1849, as successor to the

late Mr. Ross, who lives in the memory of those who knew him, as a faithful pastor and an able preacher. We next come to what was THE OLD CAPE FORCHUE MEETING HOUSE of 1784. But the characteristic great porch which stood in front of it, has gone; and what between alterations in length and height, and the addition of a spire, and having been made otherwise, as far as practicable, abreast of modern ideas, its character is completely changed. Before the year 1800, the house was the property of the Congregationalists; but in that year, in the language of the *Chronicle* of 'the Life and Times of Harris Harding,' "Mr. Harding's friends literally stole an entrance into the "house; from which they were not afterwards ejected."\* The very day and occasion are yet fresh in the memory of one, perhaps the only one, who was present and who is still living, and whose graphic description is worthy of record in her own words:—†

"On a Sunday morning in the year 1800, I went up to the new meeting house at Milton. It being a fine summer day a large congregation had collected. The building was small and unfinished; a carpenter's bench serving for a pulpit, with the aid of a chair in front of the preacher. The men sat on the south side, the women on the north. After Mr. Harding had proceeded a short time with the service, he said 'I think this place is too small for us, let us adjourn to the old meeting house;' so, of course, I came down with the crowd, men women and children, a few on horseback, the rest on foot, with Mr. Harding at the head; but when they reached their destination the doors were locked. What was to be done? 'Where there's a will, there is generally a way.' One of the number ran round to the back of the building, threw up a window, jumped in and unbolted the door, which being a double one, at once flew open, when all rushed in, and a meeting was held. The proprietors of this

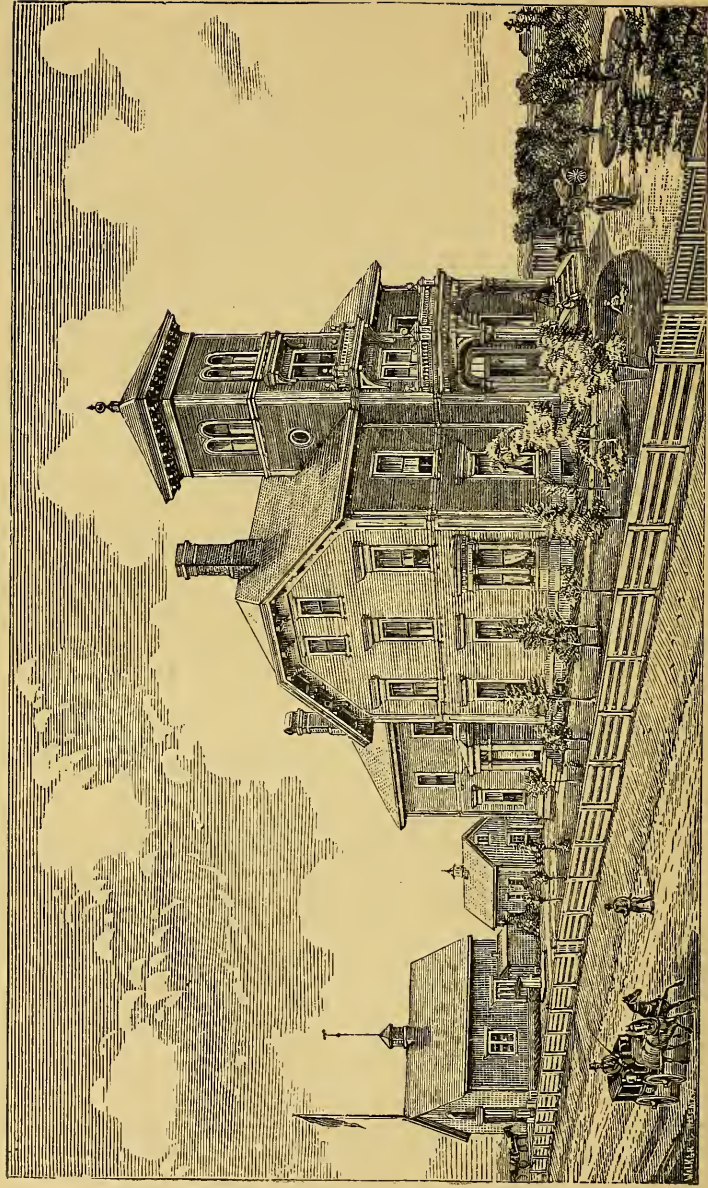
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\* P. 73 of *Life and Times*.

† Since press arrangements were made, this venerable lady,—the late Mrs. Farish—has departed this life, full of years and full of honour. She died on February the 20th, 1876, in her 87th year, and was interred in the old church burying ground.

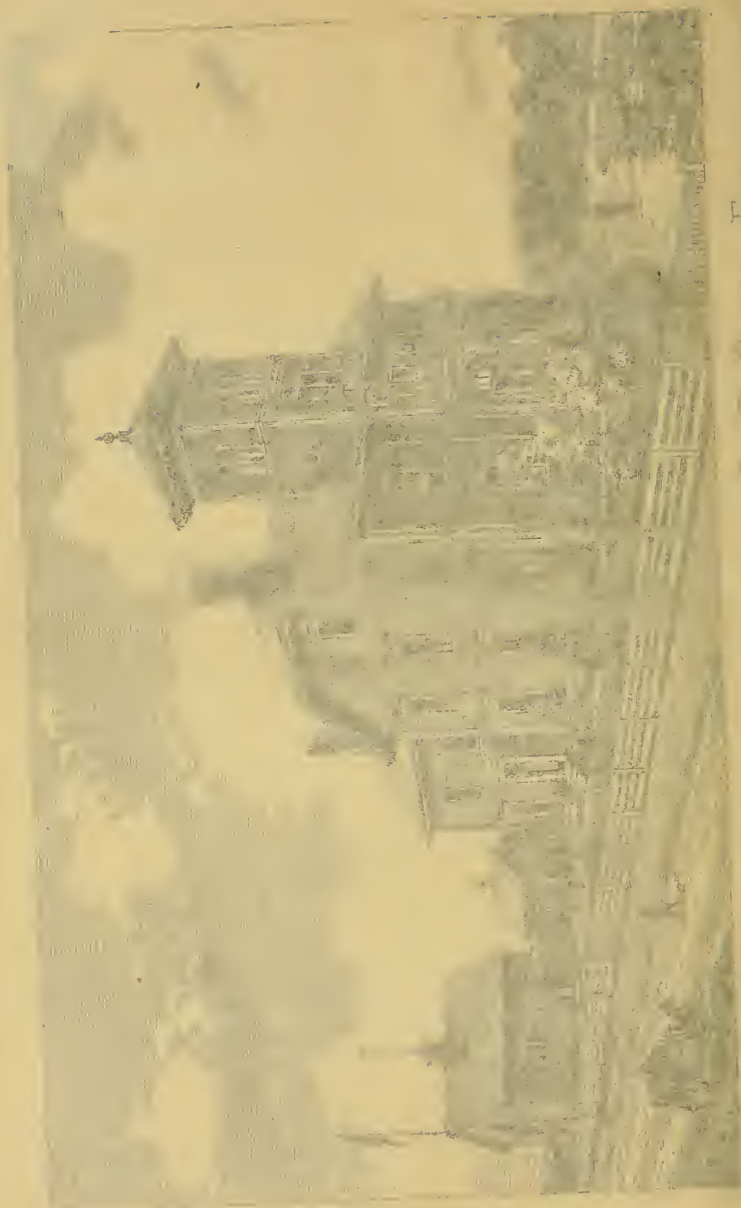






BEACON HILL,—RESIDENCE OF L. F. BAKER, ESQ.





BEACON HILL, — RESIDENCE OF L. E. BAKER, ESQ.

"meeting house were very much opposed to the movement, as it was justly their property. One of them would not even allow the remains of his father to repose in the burying ground attached to it, but had them removed to his own farm at Chebogue."

The first person interred in the old graveyard *below* the meeting house, was Mrs. Brown, the mother of old Mr. Benj. Brown, about the year 1766: whilst in the upper, or eastern graveyard, the first interred was Mr. Zachariah Corning.\*

At some distance to the northward stands the TABERNACLE CHURCH, noteworthy as embodying more correct details of ecclesiastical architecture, when it was built in 1850, under the energetic ministry of the Rev. F. Tomkins, than any other similar structure in the Province.

As we approach Milton, the name of which ("Mill Town") gives its own history, where in 1790, thirty years after settlement, there were not more than five houses, the

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\* The mention of those grounds reminds me that there is a very large number of localities in the County which mark the resting places of the dead. The oldest are probably those at Pubnico, at Durkee's Island, and at Chegoggin; which were *French* burial grounds. Various *Tumuli*, or mounds, mark Indian graves; and others, as at Chegoggin, where the *Hessian* soldier or officer was buried, mark individual places of sepulture. Old burial places are still to be seen at Bunker's Island and on Crocker's Point. The oldest, and by far the most interesting English burying ground, is that at Chebogue. There may be read the little that is now known of the great body of the first settlers. The old Episcopal Church burying ground was opened in 1808; the first person who was interred in it being Mrs. Joseph Bell.

There are several others in different parts of the County, each the most interesting to those who have dear ones lying in them. But since the year 1861, when the Mountain Cemetery was opened there has been a very general tendency on the part of those resident in the Town, as well as those in the vicinity, to use that very suitable and beautiful spot almost exclusively. There is no place of public interest or resort that is more justly esteemed than the Cemetery. Nature has done much to make it suitable: and judicious planning has still further made it beautiful, if not perfect.

spires of the WESLEY and the BAPTIST places of worship tell of increase in numbers and wealth.\* The former was built in 1864, and supplanted the original structure, which has been since converted into a temperance hall; whilst the latter was finished in 1873.

Similarly, the principal

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

in the three sections, into which the Town is divided, standing out with marked prominence on the ridge of high land which forms the crest of the Town, tell their own tale. Before 1836, in which year the building long known as the Academy, was raised by the YARMOUTH EDUCATION SOCIETY, there was no school edifice in the Town worthy of the name; and now, the unsolicited expression of observant visitors is, that those structures vie in every respect with the foremost kindred institutions on the Continent. The building known as the SEMINARY, which is partly used as a *High School*, and partly rented by the Governors to the Trustees of the central section for Common School purposes, is as noble and harmonious in design as the projected institution was spirited in its inception. The Seminary having been raised before the other sections had built, suggested a model, which to some extent has been followed with excellent effect.

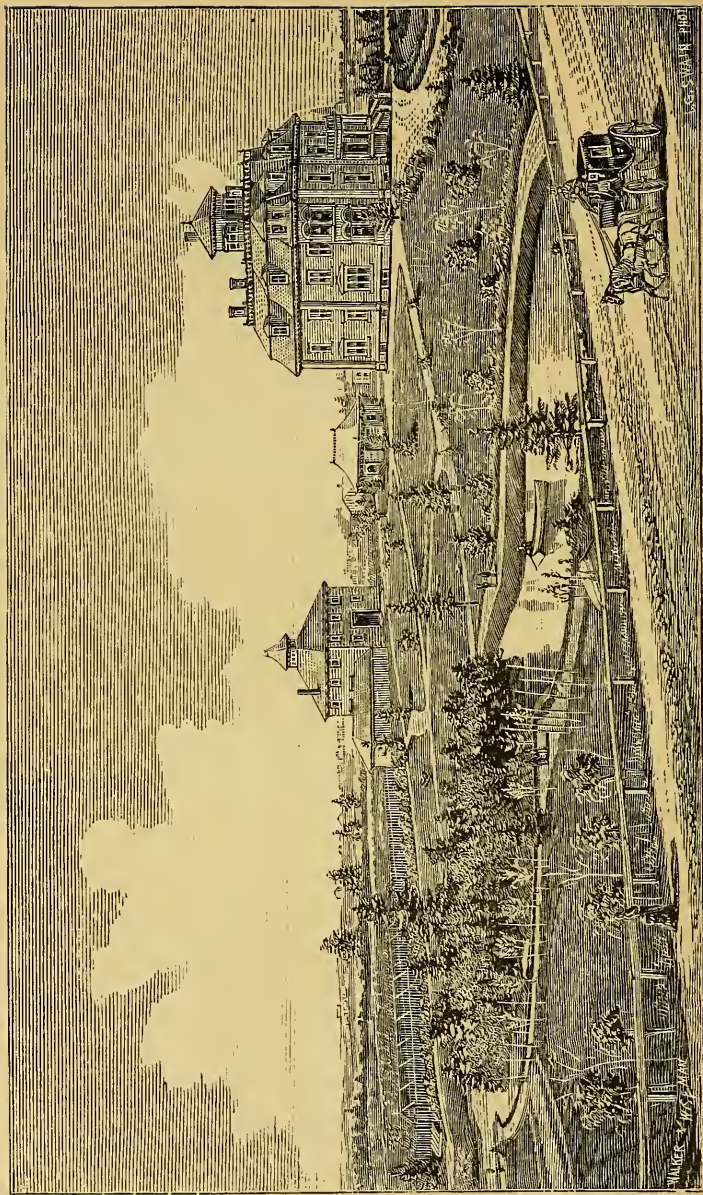
Having thus briefly noticed the Churches and School

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\* In 1798 the Milton district could not repair its own little bridge; and the surveyors of other districts were directed by the Sessions to help them. Possibly the inhabitants were still suffering from the effects of the serious freshet of 1792, Sept 20th, which carried away the mills, the mill bridge, the dyke at Arcadia, and did similar great damage in other parts of the Township.







BROOKSIDE.—RESIDENCE OF N. K. CLEMENTS, ESQ.

Buildings in the Town, we may be reasonably expected to make some reference to

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Living descendants of the earliest comers can yet tell us tales which they have heard in their youth, of rude huts, and of chinks between the logs stuffed with moss, who themselves live as merchant princes in palatial homes. Such costly buildings are not few, and their number as well as their size and completeness, excite the admiration, if not the envy of all who visit them. To refer to individual cases seems almost invidious, but in this connection the establishments of Samuel Killam, Esq. and J. K. Ryerson, Esq. are particularly worthy of mention. And here the reader will find a view of the residence of L. E. Baker, Esq., as well as of that of N. K. Clements, Esq., who is elsewhere referred to, with respect to our steam navigation; and whose spirited connection with the origin and progress of the Tabernacle Church, the Seminary, and other public institutions and conveniences, is too well understood to call for any eulogium.

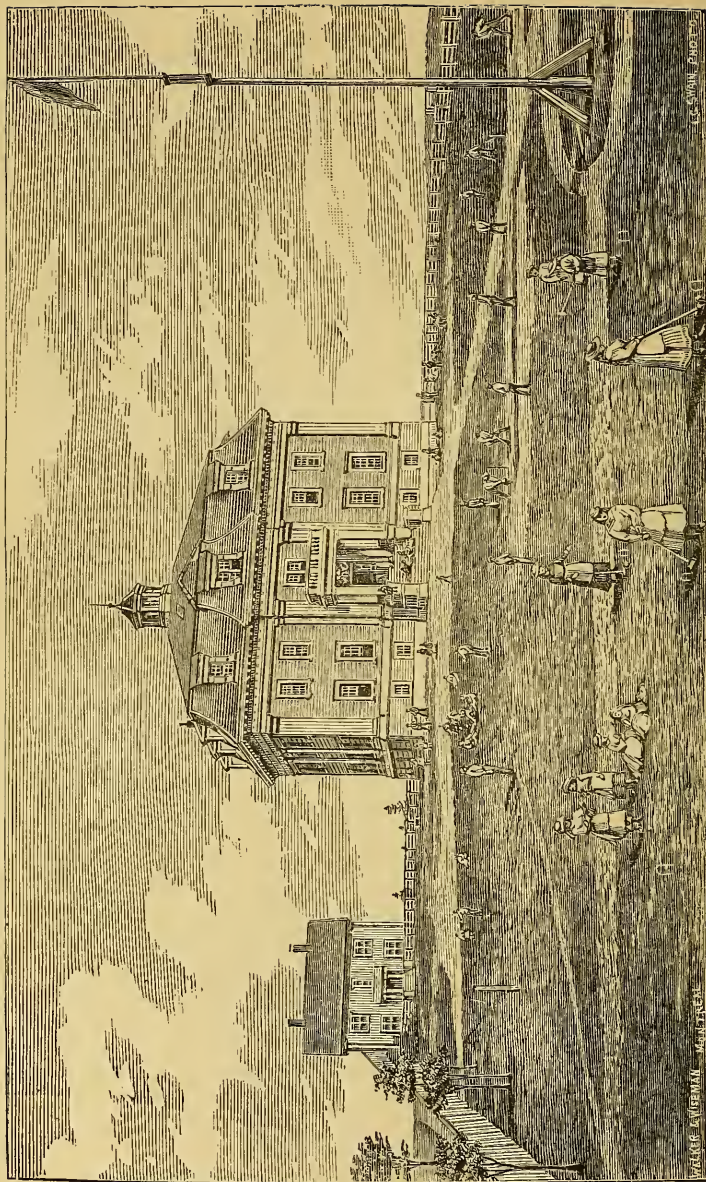
If we ask what agencies represent the powers that call those churches, schools, and residences into being, we point to numerous and increasing Insurance Offices, Banks and manufacturing industries. When the "Polly" was lost in 1777, there were no Insurance Offices on which to fall back for loss of vessel, freight or cargo; and it is a note-worthy circumstance that the first Marine Insurance Broker in Yarmouth,—Mr. Benjamin Barnard—was the nephew of John, who was captain and owner of the first vessel which was lost out of the port. Now there are the

"MARINE," the "ACADIAN," the "COMMERCIAL," the "ATLANTIC," the "PACIFIC," and the "ORIENTAL." In those six offices nearly all the shipping in the port is insured; and the aggregate of their annual risks is upwards of \$6,000,000; whilst the premiums paid to insure that amount nearly reach \$500,000.

"*Pay and go*" was the necessary principle of the Hamlet Fathers. And indeed till 1839, when an Agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia was established, there were none of the privileges of that kind of institution available. This Agency continued for more than a quarter of a century to be the only accommodation of the kind—first under the joint management of the Hon. James Bond and the Hon. Stayley Brown; and now under that of our respected citizen James Murray, Esq. THE BANK OF YARMOUTH which was incorporated in 1859, and which commenced operations in 1865; and later still, in 1869 the EXCHANGE BANK, have sprung into existence, with a paid up capital of between \$600,000 and \$700,000. Already the former has its own building, and ere long, the latter will be similarly equipped. Meanwhile, under the presidency respectively of L. E. Baker, Esq., and A. C. Robbins Esq., each of them gratifies its stockholders with ample dividends. By the influence of those monetary powers, industries of all kinds are assisted and promoted. And, in March, 1876, a BUILDING SOCIETY was formed in the Town, the primary purpose of which is to assist shareholders of limited means to acquire or improve property; the money borrowed being repaid by easy instalments. This institution has yet to establish its claim to be a valuable social addition, inasmuch as it is still in its infancy.







FRANCIS C. FREEMAN - NEW YORK

GEORGE PROFF

SEMINARY.

We are apt to think that

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

are but of yesterday; and, in their *magnitude*, they are. But as early as June 1770, nine years after the settlement, the chimney of a potash manufactory reared its head, amid the forest trees of Chebogue,\* and now, where there is no longer a tree to be seen, there is, on the Water Street of the Yarmouth Harbour, a forest of chimneys belching out thick volumes of smoke, connected with works such as Kinney, Haley & Co., and Burrill, Johnson & Co.,—establishments which will bear favourable comparison with the best in the country. Kinney, Haley & Co's business stand, of which we here insert a view, cost about \$20,000,—and the business transacted during each year, in all the departments, including factory, corn mill, and the barrel factory, is about \$100,000. The premises of Messrs. Burrill, Johnson & Co. have cost about \$100,000, and the annual business transactions, or sales, are about \$130,000. In this connection, although not in the Town of Yarmouth, the double gang steam saw mill at Tusket, owned by Andrew Mack & Co., deserves notice. This mill, together with the timber lands, cost upwards of fifty thousand dollars; and is capable of producing annually about six million feet of lumber; and, so far, during the working season, the annual business done has amounted to about \$350,000.

Much of the material prosperity of the Town, depends on

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\* A primitive merchant gives credit to certain debtors, for bushels of ashes, bricks, lumber and labour.



the extension of such industries; and to those already named may also be added the

#### MARINE RAILWAY

which was built in 1870,—an institution which is as great a convenience to the shipping interest, as it is capable of proving a lucrative investment to its stockholders. The construction of Gasworks, the stockholders of which were incorporated in 1862;\* the convenience of the Telegraph, which was first used in 1851; the several companies of firemen with their efficient engines, the first of which was imported from Boston, September 5th, 1840—are all marks of a growing community.

Whatever other societies or organizations are unnamed, honourable mention ought to be made of the

YARMOUTH COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, which, although they are co-extensive with the County and Township, have their centre of influence in the Town. The one hundred and seventy-five cultivated acres of 1764, have given place to fifty thousand: the one hundred and fifty-six sheep to ten thousand: and the two hundred and seventy-two cattle to ten thousand. The poorer breeds are yielding to better imported stocks; the rude and inefficient implements of a bye-gone epoch, are rapidly giving way to improved farming instruments; weedy and poor land is being transformed into land, comparatively rich and well drained; and certainly, very much of this improvement is directly due to those societies.†

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\* The streets of the Town were lighted by gas for the first time on the night of May 9th, 1871.

† The exertions of Mr. Charles E. Brown on behalf of a more intelligent system of farming, ought to be recorded in this connection.

The following is a

## SYNOPSIS

of the number of HOUSES, INHABITANTS, CATTLE, and VESSELS in the TOWNSHIP of Yarmouth up till 1848: and and afterwards of those in the COUNTY; with the authority for each Summary or Census:—

Year.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Cattle.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Authorities.
1761	12	85	56	1	25	{ Rev. Jon. Scott, and authentic statements of old settlers.
1762	12	uncertain	uncertain	4	80	{ Idem.
1764	34	246	272	5	110	{ Ret'n made by John Crawley, Esq.
1767	50	400	uncertain	7	156	{ Papers left by late Dr. Farish, and other sources.
1790	200	1,300	1,420	26	544	{ Census taken by J. N. Bond, M. D.
1808	340	2,300	2,000	41	1,880	{ Papers left by Dr. Farish.
1818	450	3,200	3,000	65	3,000	{ Idem.
1828	620	4,350	4,000	90	5,000	{ Idem.
1838	930	6,500	unknown	119	9,209	{ Ret'ns by J. Tooker, Esq.
1848	1,250	9,000	unknown	123	17,000	{ Ret'ns by Z. Chipman, Esq.
The years following are COUNTY:—						
1851	2,055	13,141	8,386	110	18,000	Census Returns.
1861	2,446	15,446	10,132	149	39,713	Census Papers.
1871	3,202	18,550	10,144	262	90,668	Dominion Census.

Upon no part of the Work has more care been bestowed than on this TABLE: nor does any part of it convey to the reflecting reader a more intelligent idea of the *rate* and *character* of the progress of this County.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION

by water, both with the Provinces and the neighbouring States, we enjoy. Much credit in this department is due

to N. K. Clements, Esq., who has proved himself, amidst discouraging circumstances, the unwearying promoter of the public interests of his native Town. The first steamer that was ever seen in this harbour was the "Saxe Gotha," in 1842. And unbroken steam communication by land we shall soon enjoy. The WESTERN COUNTIES' RAILWAY Company was incorporated in 1871. In September 1873 the first contract was made; and since then, the Township has become interested in one way and another, to the extent of about \$400,000, and the Dominion Government, as well as the Local Legislature, have aided a work, which, however opinions may vary as to what would have been the route best calculated to develop the future interests of the County *generally*, is yet one in which every inhabitant is deeply interested. Considering the difficulties which had to be encountered, the progress which has been made in the work is characteristic of the people who promote the undertaking. On September 3rd, 1874, the first rail was laid; on the 20th of the following month, the PIONEER,—the first Locomotive arrived; and, in less than a month from that date, the road was in working order, as far as Hebron. The trial trip made a few days after the engine arrived is thus described in the HERALD, the account in which is more suited for these pages, than that in its more imaginative and poetical contemporary—the TRIBUNE:—

"The Locomotive 'Pioneer,' having been put in working order, made a short trial trip on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied, of course, by its tender. The 'train,' crowded with passengers, started from the terminus near the head of Lovitt's wharf, and proceeded about two miles, or a short distance above Milton, when it returned to the starting point. Throngs of persons, of both sexes, lined the route, enthusiastically cheering, waving handker-

chiefs, &c., while the 'Pioneer' responded by the ringing of the bell and occasional blasts of the whistle. Horses, who were spectators of the unusual scene, did not like the appearance nor the neighing of the 'iron horse,' whom they evidently regarded as an intruder, and were with difficulty restrained from putting their own locomotive powers to the test, whilst cattle bounded off in every direction from the track, and even the domestic fowls scampered off to their respective domiciles with an energy that was amusing to witness."

The difficulties which threatened to interfere with the continued progress of the works on the Railway were happily overcome by the well known Montreal firm of Shanly & Plunkett assuming in October 1875 all the responsibility attached to the carrying of the work through to a successful issue. The officers of the Company and the Contractors met in Halifax in the November following, and then completed all their arrangements. The line will probably not terminate short of a point which will admit of continuous steam traffic, summer and winter, by land and water.

There is a *County* interest of the first moment, upon which we have but touched—I mean .

#### THE FISHERIES.

Making every allowance for the apocryphal tales of the good old times when the Tusket was so full of salmon, that the only way the fish could get up the river, was over each other's backs; there is no doubt but that carelessness and other causes have very greatly injured many of the river fisheries. Under the new act of 1868, there is however a very marked improvement already. In the one article of salmon the yield of which in 1869 was 4,000 lbs.; there has been an increase of 500 per cent.; the yield in 1873 having been about 20,000 lbs. : and the value of all the fish, fresh water and salt,—caught in the County in that year, was about \$450,000.

Reference to the fisheries suggests some notice of

OUR HOME AND FOREIGN TRADES.

Since the year 1787 when Yarmouth was made a Port, and when the duties were scarcely appreciable, the business of the County has steadily increased. The GROSS IMPORTS amount to about \$700,000, the principal and most valuable part of which consists of materials for fitting and furnishing ships. The gross annual EXPORTS, which consist chiefly of Lumber and Fish, amount to about \$300,000. Looked at in this way, we are placed in the apparent position of being improvident and extravagant, inasmuch as we *seem* to consume more than we produce. But if, as is at once fair, and necessary for getting at the truth, the annual production of vessel property be brought into the account, as a *kind* of export, — allowance being made for the value of the imported material, such as rigging and the like, — the amount of property annually sent out of the Port, amounts to about \$1,500,000.

One little item illustrating the increasing home trade, as well as the altering condition of our social life, is the fact that about the year 1799 the then collector imported half a chaldron of coal, the first brought into the County ; and in 1875 the amount imported was over twelve thousand tons.

RECAPITULATION.

The past history of this County is one of progress. We have seen eighty-five souls become well nigh twenty thousand ; and the one little schooner of 25 tons has yielded to a fleet of upwards of 250 vessels, representing a total of more than 130,000 tons : a tonnage more than eighty times that of Liverpool, England, and nearly one half the tonnage of the whole kingdom, in the reign of Charles the second.\*

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\* Macaulay Vol. I, pp. 268 and 272.

We have seen intricate Indian trails and crooked cow-paths give place to numerous highways, well made, graded and levelled, intersecting the County in every direction. From there being but a few barley and potatoe patches, surrounded by unbroken forests, we see around us upwards of fifty thousand acres of improved lands. We have seen a share of land containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, sold for £10, and we have lately heard of a piece of ground less than a hundred feet square being sold for \$6000 : the aggregate value of all property, real and personal, in the Township of Yarmouth alone, being probably well nigh ten millions of dollars.\* We have seen the inhabitants obliged to go a hundred miles to register a deed, or try a cause, and that without any kind of road, and now their descendants have every such convenience at their very doors. From scarcely any but the most precarious means of communication with even Halifax or St. John, not to mention England, we see several daily mails brought in from all parts; and by means of the electric telegraph we can be in hourly communication with the most distant countries.

And still the march is onward. Institutions indicative of industry, perseverance, and enterprize, are ever springing into life, affording, if necessary, additional substantial evi-

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\* With increasing public wealth, there must be *apparently* increasing public burdens. In 1771, the Poor Rate in the Township of Yarmouth was about twenty pounds; whereas now—allowance being made for the temporarily increased tax to meet the cost of the new Asylum for the poor, which tax has now ceased—the average annual rate is about one thousand pounds: and the public burdens of all kinds, now amount to about \$30,000 per annum. But nothing is plainer than that the Township is more than five hundred per cent. richer than it was a hundred years ago; or, that it is much easier for us to bear the rates which are levied on us, than it was for the handful of first settlers to bear theirs.



dence of public and private intelligence. Ere long, land communication by steam will add to, or rather *complete*, our convenience for travelling, whilst it will develope interests as yet not fully appreciated, only because not fully understood. One word in

#### CONCLUSION.

In undertaking this work, I have permitted my sympathies to go out far beyond the comparatively narrow limits of those with whom I am more immediately associated, and whom it is my more immediate duty to serve. But I have learned to take an interest in whatever affects the well-being of the whole. I now leave the subject, which was not undertaken too soon, as the obituary columns of the local press will testify, by expressing the fervent hope that the same good qualities which has served to elevate this community, may continue increasingly active; that the evil which is absent, and which would mar our character and reputation, may never come near us; that we may remember and acknowledge the fact, that if we are prosperous, it is God that giveth us power to get wealth; that we may ever be just and true in all our dealings, for it is righteousness alone that exalteth a people; that our magistrates may ever have grace to execute justice and maintain truth; that our politicians may be fearlessly honest and not to be corrupted; and that the ministers of religion may ever be ready to speak the truth: for, by these means only can we reasonably hope that “peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.”

*FINIS.*













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